THIS DAY Tuesday the 5th Instant *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. Pieces of Flowered Lappetts, Blankets, Flannel, Damaged Long Cloth, a quantity of imitation Jewellery, Snuff Boxes, a variety of useful articles of Household furniture, amongst which are a handsome Circular Breakfast Table, a Jackwood Dining Table in three pieces, and a pair of Pier Tables with Marble Slabs, Sundries &c.

AT NOON

A Gray Mare and any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Bombay, 5th March, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday the 6th of March, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms the following assortment of valuable goods, Red Turkey Chintz, Jamdanines, about fifty Cashmere Shawls, of various colors and sizes; Bleached Madapolams, Cotton night Caps, Balance handle Knives and Forks, an Invoice of Saddlery, consisting of Carriage and Buggy Harness, Sommerset, Plain, and Ladies Saddles, spare headstalls Reins, Girths &c. &c. an Invoice of Fancy Stationary consisting of handsomely bound Albums, and Scrap Books, Artists pencil cases, a large color Box, bundles of pens, black edged visiting Cards &c. a variety of Officers and Serjeants sashes, Artillery, and Cavalry, Helmets, feathers and feather sockets, Shoe Buckles, a quantity of Cavalry boots, a button stamping machine, a few of Weiss' Enema aparatus and Trusses, a large collection of Books, Furniture, Damaged Bengal Rice, Children Toys, several casks of Hibblewhites and Bass's Beer, and about 100 Barrels of Gunpowder.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for sale on Commission, some superior Trichinopoly Cigars, which they will dispose of on moderate terms.

LIKEWISE,

A Staff Cocked Hat with feather, and a Brigadier's new Saddle Cloth.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND READY FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 5th March 1839.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR.—IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE SPEEDILY PUBLISHED, A SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition will contain the latest and most correct lists of the House of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year.

The Army List will be corrected to the 31*st January*, and the Civil and Indian Navy Lists to the 15th *February* instant.—Courier Office, 5th March, 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.—Courier Office, 5th March, 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co. the following Wines of Superior quality.

From Messrs. Todd and Basanquet of London.

Champaigne-Quarts in Cases of 3 Dozen each	@	Rs 35 ℔ Doz.
Pints	6	18 "
Port Wine in Quarts	6	20 "

From Messrs. B. Phelan of Bordeaux.
Per Louisiana-Triton and George Cuvier.

Chateau Segar in Cases of 1 and 3 Dozen quarts		22 "
Do. Patent Bottles in Cases of.		
1 Dozen each		23 "
Hermitage in Cases of 1	" quarts	18 "
Brandy	"	2 "
Champaigne in Baskets of 1 Dozen quarts		40 "
Do. 2 " Pints		22 "

From Messrs. De Luis and Dumas.

A small quantity of Superior Claret		20 "

A few Hhds. of choice old London particulars Madeira from Messrs. Newton Gordon Murdock and Co. and Scott Penfold and Co.

Also a supply of Superior Segars from Messrs. E. de Otadiu and Co. Manilla.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD K. C. B.
25th February 1839.

3. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Captain W. Burnett, *European Regt.* From 25th February, to 28th February, On medical certificate, to remain at Bombay.

Lieut. W. Mason, 21st Regt. Madras N. I., from 21st Feb. to 28th Feb. On medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 5 MARCH, 1839. No. 3218.

28th February 1839.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant W. B. Littlehales, 52nd Regt. Madras N. I., from 28th February, to 30th March, in extension, to enable him to join.

27th February, 1839

With reference to the foregoing General Order (No. 132) by Government, the Major General Commanding the Forces, has much gratification in publicly adding his congratulations to Major Bailie, and the Officers and Men employed under his orders, for their gallantry and soldierlike conduct during the operations against Aden.

A Station Order by Brigadier Fearon Commanding at Ahmednuggur, under date the 22d October 1838, directing Assistant Surgeon Hoskin of the last Battalion of Artillery, to proceed in medical charge of the 2nd Company 2d Battalion Artillery, ordered to proceed to the Presidency, is confirmed.

28th February 1839.

Assistant Surgeon W. Hardy is directed to proceed and relieve Assistant Surgeon Neilson in medical charge of the Wing of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry at Bominacote, who will then rejoin the Head Quarters of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeons Wright and Bellett, are directed to proceed to Scinde, the former to be attached to Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royals, and the latter officer to do duty with the Reserve Force.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lt. Col.
Adjt. Genl of the Army.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Adverting to your remarks in the last Number of the Courier dated the 2nd Instant regarding Russian ambition which aims ever at the probable attempt of the conquest of India, I propose offering a few brief observations through the medium of your paper, treating the subject however merely as a rule-of-three question, and if you or any of your readers will take the trouble to solve the queries put, the result I think will demonstrate the utter absurdity, if not extravagance, of such a project. We shall suppose that a Russian army of (80,000) Eighty thousand men, for the attempt could hardly be made with less, has received its route from the Quarter Master General's Department, and its line of march is to sail down the Wolga, cross the Caspian-land in the bay of Balkan, proceed by Keava to the Oxus, embark on that river and ascend to Bokhara, thence to Attock on the banks of the Indus, cross that river and then proceed to Delhi, the field on which all the Invaders of India have decided their fate. On the practicability or even feasibility of accomplishing the above march, it would be well for the Russ, to solve the following before he buckles on his armour and blows his loud blast of defiance to the world at large. If Napoleon Buonaparte took four months, in the finest season of the year, viz. from May to September, to march from France to Moscow, what time would a Russian Army take to march from St. Petersburgh to Delhi? 2d. If Napoleon Buonaparte out of three hundred and ninety five thousand men lost during the march one hundred and forty five thousand men in travelling over a perfectly level country, how many men out of eighty thousand would the Russian Army be likely to loose in travelling over the countries described above, and 3d If the British Army at Rangoon in 1825, consisting of only five thousand men occupied a line of march of five miles from the head to the rear of the column with water conveyance for baggage and stores on the Irawadi river which it is well known it did according to the account given by Major Snodgrass, what length would the line of march be of a Russian army of eighty thousand men with baggage Ammunition and Stores?

The above three queries being satisfactorily solved will be the means, it is hoped, of allaying the fears of all alarmists on such a subject, and of dissipating all doubts and apprehensions on a question which has only to be looked at, to be comprehended in all its bearings.

QUERIST.

ONE DOLEFUL DITTIE.

As sung with great applause at a late meeting of "THE BANK PROPRIETORS."

By one of the Committee. *Tune "L. A. W. Law."*

1.

Good people list while I mention,
The sorrows and the dissention,
'Bout the patent rag invention
For which you have us to thank.
The *Charter*——long we sought it,
And from England when we brought it
I'm sure you all then thought it
Would secure to ourselves the Bank.
B. A. N. K. bank.
Lord they've made us look so blank,
Put us in such trepidation,
With their Bengal botheration,
That who likes may have my station
Of Director of the Bank!

2.

Though the Bank was not begun Sirs,
The shares were going like fun Sirs,
We all thought the day was won Sirs,
When they took us on the flank.
After all our preparations,
Jobs and mystifications,
Alas for our expectations!
They all in the mud have sank.
S. A. N. K. sank
As Toby did for our Bank.
Then whose likes trepidation,
And Bengali botheration,
May at once have my situation
Of Director of the Bank!

3.

For now instead of winning,
We're worse than at the beginning,
And his Honor says while grinning—
"Don't you wish you may get the Bank?"
But we by counsel taking,
Will indict them for law-breaking,
Will set his Honor a-quaking,
And make Toby walk the plank.
P. L. A. N. K. plank,
Oh yes he shall walk the plank!
When instead of trepidation,
And Bengali bot eration,
I shall give a jollification
As Director of the Bank!

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT MARCH 2.
Current value of Government Securities.

	Buy. Rs as.	Sell. Rs as.
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 1131 to No. 3000	108-8	108-12
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	108-12	109
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825 26		
From No. 6001 to No. 10,000	109-8	109-12
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No. 15,200	110-8	110-12
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1829-30	110-8	110-12
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1832-33	102	102-4
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1833-36. (Company's Rs.)	97-8	97-12
Five ℔ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35. Nominal	113-8	114

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	℔1-8	102
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 ditto...ditto (Sicca. Rs.)	108-4	108-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto...ditto	100	100-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ℔ 100 Dollars.	207	208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1¾	2-1¾
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	1-11¾	1-11¾

Price of Bullion and Specie

Spanish Dollars whole ℔ 100	219	219-8
Ditto do. broken ℔ 100	219-12	220
German Crowns ℔ 100	215	216
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ℔ £ Stg.	10-3	10-2
Sycee Silver large ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs	103-8	103 12
Ditto do, imall ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs...ditto	103-8	103-10

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	3 0 0 a 3 8 0	℔ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do.
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do.
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0	do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0	do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do.
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0	do.
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0	do.
Ditto Bushire	28 0	do.

HIGH WATER TABLE 5TH MARCH, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Tuesday	1 55	2 6
Wednesday	2 19	6 35
Thursday	2 51	3 10
Friday	3 33	3 53

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 2d Lieut. Ashworth, N. V. Bat. from Dapoolie.
Do. 4th. Coll Gammer, 30th Regt. from Jaulnah.
Do. 3d. Surgeon R. T. Barr, 2d Bat. Artillery from Ahmednuggur.
Do. 2d Lieut. Curtis, 1st Cavalry from Scinde.
Do. 3d. Ensign Ayrton, 10th Regt. N. I. from Panwell.

DEPARTURES.

March 2d. Capt. C. J. Stuart, A. D. C. to Major General Willis, to Ahmedabad.
Feb. 26th. Lieut. H. Margary, Engineers to Scinde.
March 4th. Capt. Apthrop, K. T. C. 2-th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Rampart Row on the evening of the 1st March, the Lady of Captain James Mackenzie 8th Bengal Light Cavalry of a son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 1st. Barque Stalkartt, Geo. Jellicoe Master from Kurrachie, 25th Feb. 1839.

Passenger.—1 Native of the 40th Regt.

Do. 2d. American Ship William Henry, Charles H. Faburs, Master from Sallam 4th July Zanzabar, 4th January.

March 2d. The Hon'ble Companys Steamer Atalanta, Capt. R. Lowe, Commander, from Jyghat, 20th Feb.

Do. 3d. Ship Ospray, George Kirk, Master, from Liverpool, 6th September, 1838.

Do. Do. Barque Victoria, Henry Potter, Master, from Calcutta, 10th January Columbo, 9th Feb.

Passengers.—Lieut. Monrieu, I. N. Captain Cunnings, H. M. 90th Regt.

DEPARTURES.

February 26th. Ship Hannah, D. McGregor, Master, to Scinde.

Passengers.—Major Sir Edward Campbell, C. B. Major Clunie, Capt. Stamford, Capt. Farquharson, Capt. Hart. Lieut. Travers, Lieut. Brady, Lieut. Margary, Lieut. Clarke, Assist. Surg. Wright.

Do. Ship Mermaid, J. Chapman, Master, to Tellichery and London.

Passengers.—Mrs. Swanson, and 3 Children, Mrs. Gillispie, and 3 Children, Mrs. Benwell, and 3 Children, Mrs. Leech, Capt. Benwell, Master Leech, 1 Native and 2 European servants, (Mr. and Mrs. Neave, to Tellichery.)

March 2d. Ship Lancaster, D. Campbell, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—As per last Courier of the 2d instant.

Do, 3d. Barque Elora, Jolan Blair, Master, to Liverpool.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	25th March.
Walmer Castle	Skinner & Co.	London.	10th March.
Eliza	Forbes & Co	Do.	end of March
Emigrant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	6th March.
City of Poonah	Pouleften Milne & Co.	Do	Early dep.
Calcutta	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Do.	15th March
Sir H. Compton	C. Cowasjee & Co.	China.	
Hellas	Remington & Co.	Lintin.	Quick desp.
Caledonia	Eduljee Framjee	Madras	quick desp.
Warwick	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Liverpool.	10th March.
Scaleby Castle			
Reliance	Foster & Co.	Do.	8th ditto
Mt. St. Elen	W. Nicol & Co.		
Fortfield	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	ditto.
Lady Rowena	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	China.	quick desp.
Morley	McVicar Burn & Co.		

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings, Schooners, Constance and Emily, Carter, Margaret, Platte Light Vessel at the Rock Station and Steamer Atalanta. Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze and Ship Discovery at Magazon, Lord Castlereagh, Charles Grant, Sir Charles Malcolm, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Sythree Bye Fort William, Sunday, Charlotte, Brig Mahnoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavic, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kusrovie, Brig Fanny, Grab Caudry, Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Dowlut Pursad, Futtay Hulbary, Futtay Sallma, Eamont, Stalkart, Ospray Julio, and Victoria.

French.—Nymph, and Sirius.
Arab.—Ship Tauze.
Danish —Syden.
American.—William Henry.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London	16th Dec.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	do.	11th Oct.
Thomas Coutts		do.	
Wm. Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	
John Denniston		do.	
Thames	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	early in Feb
Euphrates	Do.	do. & Cape	30th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	10th Dec.
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do. & do.	17th Sept.
James McInroy	Skinner and Co.	do. & do.	3d do.
Anna	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. & China	23d Dec.
Duke of Sussex		do. & do	3d do.
Childe Harold			
Juverna		Bristol	25th Nov.
Centrian	Do.	do.	early in Dec.
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.	do.	21st Oct.
Syria	Do.	do.	8th Dec.
Crusader	Do.	do.	25th do.
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell.	do.	14th Nov.
Competent	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.	4th Dec.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter &o Co.	do.	early in Jan.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	early in do.
Barbara		do.	In all Oct.
Wm. Sharples		do.	10th Jan.
Broad Oak		do.	30th Dec.
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Llanelly	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	
T. Worthington		do.	
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	5th Nov.
Monarch	Do.	do.	
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	8th Oct.
Albyn		do.	
La Navarin	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Bourbon	15th Dec.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux	do.
Emma	Do.	Rio	1st Jan.
Tranquillidade	Do.	Mauritius	20th Dec.
Marquis Hastings	Do.	do.	do.
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	26th do.
Allison		do.	30th do.
Drongan	Thos. Jeffries	Madras	12th Jan.
Ivez		do.	12th Feb.
Cecelia		Calcutta	7th Feb.

From China.—Sulimany, Bolton, Sultana.
" *Singapore.*—Asia Felix.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Resolution.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE,—FEB. 20.

We understand that authentic Intelligence up to the 23d of December, has been received from Lieutenant Pottinger at Herat, stating that he had then fortunately accommodated his personal differences with Shah Kamran and the Vizier, and regained all his former Influence over their Counsels.

The Russian Agent, Villovitch, who, has been so long at Candahar, has now found it expedient to retire from the place, on the plea of representing the condition of affairs in that quarter to his Imperial Master!! This acting intriguer, the same, we believe, whom Colonel Burns discovered at Caubul, had, by last accounts, entered Persia on his way home.

One of the Branches of the Indus at *Bukkur* had been already Bridged, and the other and larger, had nearly been so, some 80 boats on it being then in position—the work did very great credit to the Engineers and Sappers, under the able directions of Captain Thompson, the Chief Engineer.

Brigadier Roberts, Major Pew, and Captain Thompson had met, in consultation, touching the Provisioning, Arming and strengthening of the Fort of *Bukkur*, when it was decided that Rations equal to a six Months supply for one complete Battalion should be laid in, and four Iron Guns, complete with Stores, and Artillery men got down forthwith, by water, from *Loodianah*.

Sir Alexander Burnes was accompanying Sir Henry Fane, with the Cavalry Brigade.

The two Bridges of Boats over the mighty Indus, at *Bukkur* were completed on the afternoon of the 3rd Instant—the one over the smaller branch contains 19 boats, and the other over the larger, 59. When we state that in this branch the current has a velocity of 5 miles an hour, our readers will, at once, understand the vast difficulty of the undertaking; and when we add that the work was completed in the short space of 10 days, they will allow that Captain Thompson and our Engineers are entitled to the highest praise.

The *executive* Commissariat Officer's train of Camels, 15,000 in number, *commenced* crossing over the Bridges on the Morning of the 4th Instant.

(Camp, two marches from Roree or Bukkur Fort towards Hydrabad, 1st Feb., 1839.)

Sir Henry returned the Kyrpoor Ameer's visit this morning; 4 Companies Queen's 13th, the Grenadiers 16th, and 2 Companies 48th formed the Escort; the Darbar passed off well. We were in a large Camp of theirs; many thousand Beloochees in it, savage, dirty looking beasts We are with the Cavalry, the 2nd Brigade a march in our Rear, the rest of the 4th occupy Roree, the Train not up. We are pushing on for Hydrabad, where 80,000 Belouchees, *are said* to have assembled, in fact we now pass not a town or village that has an able bodied man in it they are all off to Hydrabad, no money spared to gain Troops by them. The Lakana Tribe of Beloochees with 13 Guns have left their homes on the other side of the Indus, crossed it, and are before us on their way to Hydrabad. Shah Soojah's Troops are ordered down from Shikarpore to lay waste and plunder the whole of the Country. I wish we were in at Hydrabad. We are in good health, spirits very high, & ready for the struggle or fight. Bukkur Fort is a place it fortified by us will hold out against any Force or Troops. It is including Roree and Bukur and the noble Indus, as beautiful view as I ever saw. Shah is very ill but will not remain behind. The Pay Master not up from this sudden move—we have no roads now and the Baggage kept close in our Rear; tents late, breakfast latter, however this is nothing where the game is a head, Lord Auckland now will wish he had not stopt the 2d Division; for we have nothing for it now, but to fight hard:—God willing and we'll do it well. Flank Companies of the 16th and 4 of the 25th took possession of Bukkur, they refused to give it up till the last moment.

I *am very* glad we got Sir Henry at our head although he has not assumed Command, all will be square and *very different* to Sir Willoughby.

The weather is hot, very hot in the day time and but pleasant in the mornings and evening; but this is favorable for the black Troops and Camp followers, the people here Baloochees have no love for us, they are armed well, and have hair enough to make camel ropes for us for another Campaign.

By a letter from a friend, dated 9th instant from Jehium, we learn the following particulars of Generals Allard's death.:—

The General was first attacked while reviewing the French Legion at Peshawur, where it has been stationed since the affair of Jamrood—he was seized with severe vomitting on the ground, and was immediately carried to his tents, where he was attended by Dr. Lord, (now on special duty on the part of the British Government at Peshawur.) On the third or fourth day he rallied considerably, but was again seized with the same symptoms, and fell a victim to the disease on the 23d ultimo, eight days after he was first taken ill. From information that may be relied on, it appears that the disease, which proved fatal to the General, was an effection of the heart. to which he had been subject for several years previous to his desease—he retained his senses to the last, and almost immediately before he died he received the Officers of his Corps, and conversed with them for some time.

The General's wish was that he should be burried at Lahore—his body was accordingly embalmed, and on the occasion of removing it from Peshawur, the Troops were drawn out and formed into a street, through which it was conveyed attended by his brother Officers, by Dr. Lord and by many Sikh Chiefs of distinction. On the 9th instant, the body arrived on the banks of the Jehlam where the British Mission now on its way to Peshawur was encamped, and Lieut. Col. Wade out of respect to the memory of an Officer of high rank in the service of Ranjeet Singh & likewise out of personal regard for one whom he had long known at the Maharaja's Court, went out accompanied by the Officers with him, to conduct it from the river side to the tent pitched for its reception near the encampment of the mission. On the arrival of the body at Lahore, the Maharaja had ordered that it should be received and Interred with Military honors—and it is reported that agreeably to the wishes of Messrs. Court and Avitabile, the body will lie in state for a day or two previous to its being committed to the earth.

General Allard came to the Punjab in 1822, and his career in the Maharaja's service is too well known to require any particular notice here. His amiability of disposition and benevolence of character, gained him the esteem and regard of the Maharaja and of his Sirdars, and his death indeed, seems to be regretted by all classes of people; but no one will feel his loss more deeply than General Ventura, whose companion he had been for several years previous to their arrival in the Punjab, and who was united to him by the closest ties of affection. The countrymen too of the deceased General will have to lament the loss of one who was always willing to exert his influence in their favor with the Maharaja. It was chiefly to this good officer that Jaquemont was indebted for the facilities he met with in performing his journey to Cashmere and among the hills of the Punjab, and every English traveller in that country, who has partaken of the kindness and hospitality of the late General will participate in the feelings of regret at his loss.

Extract of a Letter from Camp *Mahomed Sudaree*, one march from *Bukkur*, 2d Feb., 1839.

The Orders are out from Head Quarters in advance, directing the Quarter Master General to proceed on ahead and procure from the Local authorities, workmen to clear the road for Artillery, from which we may infer that every thing is peaceably settled in this division of the Scinde Territory. There is a *Report* in Camp, that the Hyderabad Man has given in.

We are happy to learn that Lieutenant Sir Alexander McKenzie, 48th Regiment, has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him by Major Thomas, of that Regiment.

On Saturday evening, the Governor General and the Honorable Mrs Francis Eden honored Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe with their company at dinner.

His Lordship intends, we hear, leaving Delhi on Thursday next, 21st instant, on route, to Simla via Kurnaul, escorted by the 54th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers, and 3 Companies of the 38th Regiment, consequent to the former Regiment having so many men absent on escort duty.

The 17th Regiment proceeded this morning to its destination at Meerut.

AGRA UKHBAR,—FEB. 21.

Agra.—Sir William Casement, K. C. B. will arrive on the 23rd, en route to Calcutta, for the purpose of taking his Seat in Council.

Mr. Bird, of the Sudur Board of Revenue, will arrive on Friday on his way to Allahabad.

Mr. Macsween, Secretary to Government N. W. P. P. is on his way from Calcutta to join His Lordship at Simla.

Mr. Thornhill, late Assistant to the Magistrate of Agra has been appointed Joint Magistrate at Bijnora.

Mr. Woollaston, of the Agra College has proceeded on a visit of leave to Calcutta.

The 23rd Regiment Native Infantry were reviewed on the morning of the 18th, and though a corps enjoying a degree of credit not easily exceeded both here and elsewhere, acquitted themselves so as to obtain a fresh accession of it. The gallant Commandant of the station paid them the highest compliments &c. &c., on their performance.

The 60th Regiment left Agra for Delhi on the 17th instant. We have heard the following account of the marchings of this corps since its departure from Mhow. The 60th marched from Mhow for Benares about the middle of November and on arriving at Saugor the route was changed for Jhansee; after the conclusion of the Jhansee Farce, the march, via Banda, was resumed, on arrival at which fresh orders were received altering the destination of the corps to Agra. On arrival at Etawah orders for a second change of destination to Delhi—were received, and it it is even expected that this is not the last change contemplated at Head Quarters. Thus ere the corps reaches Delhi it will have been three months and a half on the march, the men paying at the rate of two rupees per day for their hackeries. A great deal of sickness prevails in the Regiment, and the fatigue, and disappointment at not going to the favourite station of Benares, contribute to swell the numbers in the Hospital.

SHAHJEHANPOOR.—The 45th Regiment Native Infantry under command of Major Wardlaw, were reviewed on the 13th November by Major General Tombs and the following is a sketch of the movements. Pass in Review, Manual and Platoon Exercises—1st close column in rear of the Grenadiers—2nd column wheels to the right and deploys into line on the Grenadiers firing by Companies from right to left—3rd retire by Wings firing—4th fire a volley, advance and charge—5th change front to the left on No. 3 firing by Companies from Centre to flank—6th advance in double column of Sub-divisions from the Centre and charge, reform line firing from Centre to flank—7th retire in line and form square on two Centre Sub-divisions reform line—8th quarter distance column on No. 3—9th the Regt., as Skirmishers cover a Brigade the supports releiving the Shirmishes both in advancing and retiring—10th reform quarter distance column and deploy into line on No. 3—11 advance to the general salute.

The Major General expressed himself much pleased with the performance and with the dress and appearance of the men.

The following additional particulars of the surrender of Bukkur may be interesting to our readers. After the dilatory submission of the Chief was given in, on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, a wing of the 30th Regiment N. I. under Colonel Montieth and the flank companies of the 16th N. I. were ordered down to the river, on the bank of which they remained drawn up till sunset, awaiting a parley with the Chief, who had again shewn an unwillingness to submit. They then embarked in six boats and with Sir W. Cotton and his staff in another, proceeded to the Fort, which they found deserted, the last of the enemy having passed from it in Boats, as our Troops entered it. Inside they found a gun laid with the utmost exactness for the Flag staff of the Commander in Chief, at the mast of His Excellency's boat and 30 balled cartridges under a tarpaulin near it. Some resistance was therefore, no doubt, seriously contemplated. The Fort was a complete shell, the Chief and 3,000 of his followers having gone to join the Hydrabad Ameer. Six months Provision is to be placed in it, 20 lakh of rupees, have already been deposited there.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief does not resign, and is said to be extremely dissatisfied at not being allowed to proceed home.

The Troops are described as in excellent health and full of spirits, desertions being few, the roads good, and supplies abundant. Game, consisting of Black Partridges, Water Fowl, and Hogs, was plentiful, but few of the last were killed. The *spoor* of Tigers was observed all along the line of march until near Bukkur, where they disappeared. The Cavalry Brigade had regular Battue shooting every day, being in advance, and finding the game undisturbed.

Our Camp intelligence reaches to to the 6th instant, or three days later than that of the *Delhee Gazette*, and gives a few interesting items, in addition to those furnished by our Cotemporary. From it, we learn, that the Bridge of Boats at Bukkur had been completed, but had given way as the Camels of the Commissariat were crossing it and before the Artillery or Troops had attempted the passage. The extent of this injury we have not learned. but as the stream at that place is very rapid, we fear it must be considerable, and will throw a few days more delay in the way of the troops,

The next interesting item of our intelligence is the progress, Shah Soojah is making and the ability he displays in it. While at Shikarpoor he learned that Larkhanu, a town of some size to the S. W. of Shikarpoor was unprotected, from most of its defenders having been drawn to Hyderabad, and at once conceived the idea of sacking and plundering it; which he did. It being a place * of some trade, his bold measure was in all probability rewarded by a handsome booty. But bold and decisive as the coup was, it is rather opposed to our conciliatory policy, and likely to interfere awkwardly with our progress to the Northward. It will no doubt, allow us a larger scope for the exercise of our conciliation, for if Shah Shoojah is thus permitted to reap all the Glories of the War as he advances, we shall find on our tract, an enemy requiring our most conciliatory powers. We are glad however, at the step taken by His Highness, as it not only points out the course we ought ourselves to take. but will probably compel us to pursue it.—*Feb.* 23.

We glean the following items from letters from Ferozepoor. Runjeet appears to cling to life with an extraordinary tenacity, as if the very love of existence prolonged it. Government, however, seem in no hurry, and save in moving troops to our North Western Stations, are coolly enough regarding an event that must throw the whole Punjab into commotion. His Lordship the Governor General's vicinity to the scene of action will however enable us better to meet it.

"Three corps, the 2nd, 5th, and 27th Regiments, are to canton here; the ground has been marked out. The troops keep moving about occasionally, encamping on new ground when the old site has got a little too much of "Sweet Edinburgh" to be sweet to the nostrils. There has been a great deal of rain both here and all round about, at Loodeeana, Simla and Kurnaul—not a seer of ice has been made this year at the last station.

Letters from Shikarpoor state, there is no doubt but Dost Moohummud will come to terms; the Shikarpoor and Candahar chiefs had acceded to those proposed to them."

AGRA.—Sir Wm. Casement has altered his determination of visiting Agra, and proceeds direct via Aliygurh to the Presidency. Colonel Reid invited a large party to dinner, this evening, to meet him.

Mr. Secretary Macsween has, we regret to learn, been obliged to come to the sudden determination of re-embarking for Europe, in consequence of the state of his health, which was not sufficiently restored at the Cape, to tender a residence in India safe.

Mr. Bird arrived yesterday, and proceeded to the hospitable mansion of Mr. Hamilton, where he resides during his stay,

Mr. B.—— travels in a Camel Carriage, fitted up somewhat like Napoleon's, and is drawn by three Camels—one in Tandem; and sometimes by four. This settles the question as to the possibility of Camels carrying *Males*.

The 60th Regiment have received orders to proceed to Kurnaul, where they will probably at last be allowed to rest.

Several showers of rain fell during the week, which it is feared will injure the Wheat and Barley crop, by producing smut.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—FEBRUARY 19

* MILITARY.—We have it upon authority that may be depended upon that Sir H. Fane does not go home for another twelvemonth. The Head-quarter staff at

* LARKHANU.—A town in the province of Mooltan, division of Chandookee, fifty-three miles S. S. W. from Shikarpoor; lat. 28. 56 N., long 68. 44 E. The Ameers of Scinde here levy a toll on Merchants entering their dominions from the North West, and maintain a garrison to restrain the Baloochies of Cutch, Gundava.—Pottinger &c.—*Hamilton's Gazetteer.*

Meerut is ordered to hold itself in readiness to join him at such place as he may hereafter indicate.

The recruits of the 3rd Dragoons and the 16th Lancers now at the presidency, will proceed by water to the Upper Provinces, under the command of Major Debnam of the 13th Light Infantry, about the 22nd of this month.

The death of Lieutenant Colonel Adam White, of the 61st N. I., announced in our paper, promotes Major Wardlaw, Brevet Major Macqueen, Brevet Captain Biddulph, and Ensign Charteris of the 45th N. I.

The death of Capt. Warlow of the Engineers, promotes Brevet Captain Greene and 2d Lieut. Laughton, and brings upon the effective establishment 2d Lieutenant J. D. Cunningham.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Feb. 19.

We beg to impress earnestly upon the attention of all our readers, that a general meeting of subscribers to the Steam Fund, *and subscribers to the Petition*, is called for 4 o'clock in the afternoon of this day. To every one of that numerous list who subscribed the Petition, as well as the subcribers to the Fund, we address our most earnest exhortations, *if it be in their power*, to lay aside all other business, in order order that they may attend their duty; for such we solemnly declare that we deem it to be, in order that their presence may add weight and influence to the meeting.

Let then our meeting be full, our purpose, one; and let that be the promotion of the comprehensive scheme of a regular communication to all the presidencies *viâ* the Red Sea. There have been those who considered that to obtain a regular communication to Bombay, would be sufficient for the rest of India; and we confess that at one period, we were ourselves inclined to that opinion; but, instructed by experience, we have learned, at the cost of much and most vexatious disappointment, that if Bombay be made the sole point of communication, the rest of India will be sacrificed. The Bombay management of the Post Office, has at any rate taught us this; and let not our dear-bought experience be thrown away upon us. Let us then meet, to ask, the scheme, the comprehensive scheme, and nothing less than the comprehensive scheme.

On Dit that a gentleman in the Civil Service, well-known and of very long standing, is about to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and that the Schedule of his debts will exhibit a total of about seven lacs.—*Feb.* 20.

We publish in another column a letter from our active correspondent at Rangoon. It would seem that affairs in Burmah are ripening, and we expect that the next arrival will bring us very distressing News. Would that Colonel Burney's advice had been followed, and affairs thereby satisfactorily settled two years ago, when we were at leisure; now we have neither time, men, nor money to spare.

We understand that the Government has received dispatches confirmatory of an insurrection having broken out in Ava, to which our correspondent Argus also alludes.—*Ibid.*

NEWS FROM BURMAH.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir.—On the 26 instant the town of Rangoon was alarmed by a report of a large party having secretly taken post about 20 miles North of Rangoon, since which the whole male population from the town and suburbs have proceeded, and are proceeding thither, together with their Cavalry.

The tenor of all the Burmah reports is to the effect, that it is a party bringing about a counter revolution. The previous crucifixion of seventy men, tends to corroborate these reports; but seeing that 5,000 men must have proceeded from hence without bringing in one man [illegible] having been heard, toge[illegible] of the character of the Burmah Government, of the necessity of an unpopular Government, is going to commence an unpopular war, to [illegible] to form an army of observation, when the disaffected inhabitants have not merely to arm [illegible] but provide their ammunition and Commis[illegible] that Tharrawaddie is about [illegible] whole male population in this neighbourhood, preparatory to destroying every house as the army retires, should we land our forces at Rangoon.

Our diplomatists have recently preserved such studied silence, as to deprive our reflecting countrymen of any knowledge of passing events at the capital, and without this clue the under current at this part of the Empire, cannot now be elicited for the information of those concerned. Perhaps our diplomatists are either ashamed of the part which they or their Government are acting, or are afraid of an echo of their sentiments reaching the Court of Ava.

It may be consistent with official dignity to continue to disregard the warning given by Col. Burney, who from his knowledge of facts, of character and of circumstances, foresaw events and it may be consistant to ridicule the opinion of Mr. Blundell and others, who look below the surface of things; but in the end the incompetency of those in power for the office of sustaining our national character, must be exposed.

Were Colonel Burney now at Calcutta, his advice would be to restore the old King by proclamation. And this, Sir, happens to be the popular wish, and therefore the most political step we could now adopt. A reinforcement of ships of war should bring the proclamation.

When Sir Archibald Campbell landed at Rangoon, he was misled to believe (by mercantile competitors) that Captain Laird was Commander-in-Chief of the Burmah forces; hence his effects were not respected, as belonging to a supposed demi-traitor; while he, poor fellow, was in trebie irons in the jail at Ava. True, some recompense was obtained from the Burman Government, for property it has destroyed belonging to Captain Laird, but no recompense was made to Captain Laird for the mast pieces used by our navy in making an extensive fire-boom projecting from Captain Laird's banks hall, After Captain Laird's death his children went nearly pennyless to the Free School at Calcutta, Government would only perform an act of justice by paying the amount used and destroyed by us, of what belonged to Captain Laird, to his orphans, say 15 to 20,000 thousand rupees. Mr. Mackenzie, the ship builder at Howrah, I believe, knows the particulars.

When Col. Burney quitted Ava, some calumniators blinded our Government against his line of policy, and extolled the liberal character of Tharrawarddie. Hence our country has incurred considerable expence, our political influence is called in question by Tharrawaddie's example. The trade of the country is fast declining, and in the end we shall be driven to restore order at a great expence, when the country is in a state of ruin and dis-organization. Next to restoring the old King, the best step would be to employ Col. Burney. Had his calumniators joined in a requisition to Capt. Drinkwater, to bring H. M. S. *Conway*, off Rangoon, the salutary influence of her presence, would have so fortified our Resident, Colonel Burney, at Ava, as to have blighted Tharrawaddie's ambitions enthusiasm in the bud. But now, when he has a demi-diplomatist from Russia at his Court, he will aim at paramonnt power over India.

Your obedient servant.

January 30. Argus.

P. S.—Numerous accounts and corroborative circumstances *prove the existence* of a civil war or counter revolution. Some prisoners have been taken and set at liberty with some presents, which implies a dread on the part of the Governor of being himself taken.

2d P. S.—Four patriots have been taken, one of whom has had his feet severed from his legs and packed in a boat like a pig, to be sent to Ava. The others are beheaded. Several towns and villages are said to have joined the patriotic party, who, it seems, are favourable to the English.—*Ibid.*

The setting in of the South-West monsoon, during the spring tides last week, was very strong. The "*Mount Stuart Elphinstone*," Captain Jolly, requiring some stores, five men were despatched with some in a boat belonging to the Post Master's establishment down the river, at about 5 p. m. on the evening of the 14th instant, since which time the men have not been heard off; but, on the 16th instant, the boat was picked up in the Ackland Channel, perfectly empty.—*Ibid.*

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

Feb. 19th.—English Barque *Cashmere Merchant*, R. E. Smellie, from Rangoon 30th January; English Brig *Pyeen Boun* S. L. Maunder, from Bombay 29th December, and Cochin 6th January.

Vessels Expected To Sail.

20th.—*Cambria* C. Robertson, for Liverpool, and *Amelie* Pouvereau, for Bordeaux, in 2 or 3 days.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Nov. 21.

Semaphoric Intelligence, 4 p. m.

Kedgeree.—*Artemis*, *John Knox* and *Superbe* passed down at 10 a. m.

Diamond Harbour.—*La Gange* passed down in tow of the *Seetahoond* yesterday evening.

Hooghly Point.—*Cashmere Merchant* passed up in tow of the *Banian* at 6-30 a. m. and *Zenobia* passed up at 1 p. m.

Moyapore.—*Eden* anchored at noon *John Bull* A. V. passed down at 12-30 and *Pyeen Boun* passed up at 3-30 p. m.

We publish the Steam Report, and a report of the speeches from the morning papers. Unanimity was the Doctrine preached by the various gentlemen who addressed the Meeting, and it is impossible to us to see what interest can be made to suffer by the adoption of the Comprehensive plan: while it is now obvious that the Government Revenue from postage customs, and the comfort and convenience of the public, together with the prospectively rapid advance of science, civilization and the improvement of India, all will be benefited and furthered by the adoption of the Comprehensive plan---for our authority on which points vide Mr. Pattle's address *passim*; and in what the interests of Bombay side of India will suffer from its, adoption we have not seen shewn, and are at a loss to make out As far as the question of retaining a monopoly of the overland passengers embarking from India is to be considered, we believe, that the monopoly they now enjoy in Bombay is injurious to their own interests. The difficulty of getting from the Eastern to the Western Coast of India, appears likely to remain insuperable.

Those who wish to proceed to Europe overland from the North Western Provinces, will embark at Bombay whether the comprehensive plan exist or not; while those who wish to proceed home from Bengal and the North Eastern and Central Provinces, and from Eastern Coasts, will naturally embark at Calcutta, or Madras *with* or *without* steam, while the journey across India to embark at Bombay presents the difficulties now existing. The Bombay people therefore are under any circumstances certain of a very handsome share of the passengers proceeding by steam to Europe—and as it appears their interests in this respect will be furthered and advanced when Steam communication, having become well organized and general,, *all* or the majority of the passengers proceeding home, will select to go by Steam, is a question for the consideration of our *exclusive* friends at Bombay: until the general plan be adopted, no very perfect organization can be hoped for, because the interests of all are not consulted. But, *unanimity* and concert once obtained, will produce a very different state of things—and instead of a fifth, or perhaps a tenth of the passengers who now embark for Europe going by Steam, Steam will eventually have a monopoly---the consequence of which is, that the interests of Bombay in all respects connected with Steam Communication with Europe are just, as much implicated in the support of the Comprehensive scheme, as are the interests of Calcutta and Madras. We need not waste time in developing this position---we need only refer to the report of the Bengal Steam Committee. And as the Bombay public admits the good of Steam Communication, they have only to seek in the report of the Committee, for the development of the position that to ensure to themselves as well as to India, the *whole* benefit arising from Steam Communication, it is imperative upon them to unite their efforts with those of the Madras and Bengal Communities to ensure the adoption of the Comprehensive plan---unanimity will prove the grand engine of success.

The Review at Dum-dum.---We were present yesterday evening at the Annual Review of the Artillery at Dum-Dum: at the appointed hour, though the day was very sultry, crowds of carriages and other conveyances of every description flocked to the scene of operation---we did not observe so numerous an assemblage of ladies as on former occasions; and the road to the Review ground as well as the ground itself was one cloud of dust. The Reviewing Officer was, we understand, Major General Lindsay. The Troops went through their manœuvres we are told in a very soldierlike form, the quick movements and rapid discharges of the horse and bullock artiliery were magnificent, and the noise truly *deafening*.

After the Review the battery was drawn up for blowing up the mine. On the first or second discharge from this batterry, a shell burst, and, sorry are we to say, committed shocking havoc, a country-born woman the wife of a Bombardier, with a child in her arms, and six natives were struck down and some others wounded. The poor woman was shockingly mangled, her thigh was shot off so as to expose her intestines, and as she was far gone in the family way, no hope we should suppose could be entertained of her recovery. Her child was killed on the spot. Among the natives who were wounded, was a young lad, whose right leg was entirely shot off, and a man whose bowels were forced out. Doolies were immediately despatched from the Hospital and medical assistance rendered to the unfortunate beings, but we regret to say, at the time of our leaving, two of the natives had breathed their last. This melancholy accident threw a general damp on the anticipated sport, in which the gunners even seemed to participate, for after six or seven rounds of shells had been discharged to fire the mine, all of which failed in their object, the Artillery were obliged to fire, what we believe are termed "*carcases*" which rolled along the ground like balls of fire to the spot, and sprung the mire--- a cloud of smoke issued up and all the sham battery broke out into a blaze---no explosion succeeded, or at least we did not hear or feel any.

Fireworks, and a ball and supper in the Mess House wound up the *amusements* of the day; the room was very respectably crowded and the whole went off with great eclat---the greatest cheerfulness and conviviality prevailed throughout, and the party did not break up till a late hour---the fireworks were very good.

Bore.---We understand that the bore, on the change of the moon, on the 14th, 15th and 16th instant, was unusually strong in the river for this season of the year ---on Saturday last, the water rose at least seven feet higher than the surface; a native boat containing several people was swamped---and we are told fourteen out of the number met with watery graves; some of the ships off the Strand road were swung completely round from the violence of the shock.

MADRAS.

HERALD.—February 23.

Review of the 19th N. I.—Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H., Commanding the Centre Division, reviewed the 19th Regiment N. I. on the Island, on Wednesday last. A salute of 11 guns was fired from the Garrison, on the Major General arriving on the ground, accompanied by his Staff.

Hindoo Intolerance—Late Hindoo Meeting.—Our limits prevented us from adverting to this subject in our last, but it is too important to allow us to omit presenting our readers with a brief statement of it. The facts we take from the *U. S. Gazette* of Tuesday last. The meeting took place in the rooms of the Hindoo Literary Society, on Saturday last. It seems that the Revd. Mr. Drew, a zealous Missionary, purchased some ground, in Salay Street Black Town in 1834, intending thereon to erect a School, which he subsequently did. The Natives, choosing to view this as "an interference with their religious rites" memorialled the Government but were informed that Government, being of a different opinion, declined to interfere. In June last Mr. Drew conceived that if a Mission House, with a large room to be used as a School or Chapel, were built on the spot in question, he would be enabled, by residing in the midst of those whom he is labouring to enlighten, to extend the sphere of his usefulness; and a proposal which he circulated with the above view was approved of and signed by Captain Brown and Messrs. Banniste[illegible] and Thomas.

The Natives hereupon again petitioned Government to interfere, and were again informed that "the erection of a School or Chapel could not in itself be considered an infringement of the privileges or rights of the inhabitants," and, not relishing this answer, they convened the Meeting to which we now allude. A petition was agreed to and numerously signed, but its tone certainly strikes us as being the reverse of respectful. The Petitioners seem to have forgotten that while the Government is bound, as it undoubtedly is, to protect their religious rights (a duty which we defy them to adduce a single instance of its having neglected) the Christian community have also *their rights*, which are no less entitled to the common protection of Government than those of their Hindoo fellow subjects.

SPECTATOR.—Feb. 23.

Military stores are being busily despatched to Moulmain. Is this indicative of an intention to exact from the barbarian Tharawaddie, so soon as the season favours military movements, a full (though tardy) retribution for the insult he has offered to our Government in the person of the British Resident?

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—Feb. 22.

The Military Board.--What has occurred to prevent the long talked of Military Board arrangements taking effect? is a question continually put to us by our Mofussil correspondents without our having hitherto been able to afford them any information on the subject. We believe however that the great delay that has taken place, has arisen in part, if not entirely through the inability of Government to re-organize the Board and place it entirely on the plan and principles of the Office in Calcutta; and we are confirmed in that belief by a fact now gathered from the *Commercial Advertiser*, namely, that Mr. Patrick Sutherland, Register and principal Accountant in the Military Board Office at Calcutta, is to be temporarily transferred to this Presidency on a personal allowance of 200 Rupees a month, in addition to his present salary, for the purpose of superintending the re-organization of our Military Board and placing it precisely on the Calcutta footing.

Assistant Surgeon Chippendall.—It is with feelings of very deep regret that we record the demise of Assistand Surgeon Chippendall, late in Medical charge of the 10th Native Infantry. This lamented event, which occurred at Bellary on the 14th instant, has deprived the Madras Medical Service of one of its most promising Officers. Mr. Chippendall, with whom the climate of India, has never agreed, had long been in a very delicate state and it is supposed that his constitution received a fatal shock by the bursting of an internal abscess two years ago.

The records of the Medical Board bear testimony, we understand, to the high professional character and talent of the late Mr. Chippendall, whose amiable qualities in the domestic circle from which he has just been alas, withdrawn, were equally conspicuous with his unwearying zeal and attention as a Medical Officer.

CEYLON.

Coffee Planting.—There are loud complaints made at present by persons desirous of purchsing waste lands for coffee planting (some of whom have come from the Presidencies) in consequence of their applications to Government not being answered. The delay is said to be owing to the receipt here of fresh instructions from the Secretary of State regarding the sale of public land; but we hope it is not unnecessarily increased by any neglect in Ceylon.—*Colombo Observer, Feb.* 14.

The Government Barque *Wellington*, M. Freywer, having on board the Right Honorable the Governor, and Lieut. Maberly, of the Royal Artillery, sailed for Calpentyn on Wednesday morning last..—*Herald, February* 15.

Mauritius papers mention that a Mr. Bury, of the Madras Civil Service, has been officially named to assist in an investigation into the condition of the labourers employed on the different plantations in that Colony —a most judicious proceeding on the part of the authorities of the Isle of France—The result of the enquiry will set the public mind at rest in regard to the mode of treatment of the Coolies, against which so much has been unnecessarily said by philantrophists who could not have known much about it beyond what they read from time to time in the Columns of the public press opposed to the system, and that was not enough to enable any person to form a correct estimate of the true condition of the labourers as to whether they are well or ill reated by their masters.—*Ibid.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z. in reply to O. P. Q. in the *Times* of Saturday last has been received and shall appear in our next Paper. The late hour at which it reached us, and the space we have devoted to the Bank communication that appears in our columns prevent our giving it insertion to-day.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 5th MARCH 1839.

The *Atalanta* returned into Port on the evening of the 2d, bringing with her a large portion of the *Semiramis*' machinery, but nothing to inspire confidence that the vessel can ever again be rendered fit for service. She remains on the same spot, where she originally grounded, and, for the present, is not floated by the tide, but hope is entertained, that, when every thing has been removed out of her, which has already in great part been done, and the high tides of the middle of the month arrive, she may yet float, and then there might be a possibility of saving her, as it appears she has suffered much less than was imagined, being in fact in all, but her false keel, undamaged. We fear however, that this is but a forlorn hope, and would deem it the safer and more prudent course, not to build upon it at all, but to proceed and supply her place with all the despatch possible, as nobody can doubt that her loss, or the suspension of her services for the time that would be necessary to fit her again for Sea, places our monthly communication with England in imminent peril. We understand that government has it in its option to purchase a boat, called the *Madagascar*, which was recently sent out from England to the Mauritius, and which we think, from having seen her, would answer very well for keeping up the communication with Scinde, and even, upon a pinch, with Suez.

We have seen a letter from Hydrabad, dated the 13th ultimo, which makes mention of the movements of the little Steamer *Snake* in the Indus, and contains, *inter alia*, some notices that may be deemed of interest, as connected with Steam navigation in that River. It would appear that she left Kommonacote camp on the 9th January for Tatta with three country boats in tow, and got on very well until she entered the main river when the violence of the Stream forced her to cast off the Boats one by one, and it was not until the 13th that she reached Tatta. The strength of the current is described as having been underrated, and this coupled with the frequent recurrence of shallows and the difficulty of keeping clear of them, were the main difficulties she had to contend with; still, it is said, she might always manage to make a run of 30 miles a day. On the 17th she left Tatta for Hydrabad with Captain Outram and Mr. Eastwick as Passengers, bearing the treaty to the Ameers, and arrived on the 20th. The unfavourable turn that affairs took at that time forced her on the 24th to commence a precipitate retreat, and in 3 hours she ran a distance of 30 miles to Jerruk, The following morning the army arrived there and great was the joy on hearing that there was the prospect of a fight. The *Snake* was despatched forthwith 20 miles down to advise the flotilla of the news, and it was then discovered that the Ameers had been trying to tamper with the Boatmen, but no case of desertion occurred that could be traced to that cause. At Jerruk the Steamer remained till the 6th ultimo, superintending the despatch of the store Boats, when she again sailed for Hydrabad, and arrived on the 7th. The letter mentions that the Army marched on the 10th, all very much out of humour that they had not had a blow at Hydrabad, as was expected, and that the last of the Flotilla, under Mr. Carloss, had started that morning. Col. Pottinger however had assured them that there was every chance they would have fighting enough ere long, as the accounts he had received from the north all spoke of the Affghans as being determined on resistance. The lovers of fighting will however in all likelihood have their expectations disappointed equally in that case as in the other of the Ameers.

Col. P. was for the time encamped on the west Bank of the river and a series of friendly visits was about to take place between the Ameers and him. No admittance to the Fort was then allowed, for what reason is not explained, but all had access to the Town, and the Country around is pictured as being well cultivated and in every respect much prettier and better wooded than any part farther down. With exception of Jerruk the villages along the Banks all the way from Tatta to Hydrabad are described as very miserable, most of them apparently not containing above 150 souls, of which the writer had good opportunities of judging, for whenever the *Snake* made her appearance, man, woman and child, young and old, turned out to see her. The writer had made a survey of the river at two places and found it 1000 yards broad at Hydrabad and 600, three miles farther down, at the spot where it was proposed the Army should have crossed, had hostilities taken place.

Col. Pottinger had detained the *Snake* at Hydrabad to be employed in running between that and Tatta, and the first service, expected of her, was to take Sir Henry Fane down, whose arrival at Hydrabad was daily looked for, but we have heard from another source that advices have already been received of Sir Henry's arrival at Tatta, and that he might be hourly expected in Bombay, as a vessel had been for sometime waiting to bring him down.

In another part of this Paper will be found a long and interesting letter from Lord Western to Earl Spencer, on the subject of the improvement in the breed of sheep, and the means by which he has succeeded in *creating a new and distinct species* of that useful animal. The details are curious and may be studied with advantage by those interested in this branch of farming, which has for some time, we believe, attracted a considerable share of attention in this Country. Lord Western has been long known as one of the most sensible, skilful and practical Agriculturalists in England, and his opinions are therefore entitled to great weight. It is no new theory, the engrafting on Animals, with a view to alter or improve particular breeds, but we do not recollect ever having seen it carried out the length of producing an entirely new species, as in Lord W's case, wherein no traces or lineaments of the original stock were to be discovered. Even in the race Horse, with all the mutations through which it has gone, the knowing pretend to say that some lineaments of the Arab are yet to be traced. It is an interesting study as applied to Animals and doubtless, in this age of enquiry and speculation, will attract a larger share of attention than it has heretofore done. In the last Edition of Combe's "*Constitution of Man*" will be found some speculations, as to the applicability of this system to the mental improvement of our own species, which we recommend to the study of the curious in such matters.

We have made room, at some inconvenience, in our columns of to-day, for the following long letter on the subject of the Bank, which we understand to be an answer to the communications that appeared in our Papers of the 23d ultimo, and 2d instant. Our readers will judge how far it meets the end in view. It is only the anxiety we feel that the question of existing rights should be fully understood and that we should in no respect stand in the way of its entire elucidation, that has induced us to devote so large a portion of our Paper to this subject, and in particular to give place to the following letter, which probably would have appeared with more propriety in the columns of our cotemporary the *Times*, the avowed organ of the party whose cause this letter pleads, and which Journal, so far as we are aware, has never yet found space for a single line on the side that has been advocated in our Paper. Our readers however we find are beginging to tire of the subject, and one in particular has written us a strong letter, protesting against any more of it, and enclosing the effusion that appears in another part of our Paper, which he thinks would make an agreeable terminus to our labours. We believe it contains nothing that can be offensive to any one and therefore have given it a place, as a sort of *entremets*, in the midst of a dry dicussion, and we can assure the author that it shall be our endeavour for the future to limit within reasonable bounds all that may still remain for us to say on the subject of his complaint.

THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

Sir.—In the Papers on the Bank question, you have published in the *Courier* of the 23rd ultimo and 2nd. instant, some facts appear to me very incorrectly stated, and others suppressed, which should have been mentioned to place the question fairly before the public. Believing you to be sincere in what you declare that "you have no motive but to elicit the truth, no desire "but to do your duty to the Public," I trust therefore to your ready insertion in your Columns of this letter to correct what that writer has misrepresented, or that you will give it an equally prominent place in your Editorial article to that awarded the Papers from him you have published. A Brief history of the origin of both Banks will, I think, best assist my object to commence with.

The inconvenience of a Metallic currency of Rupees was generally and widely felt in the paying and receiving money in the increased and increasing state of the Trade of Bombay. A Bank was proposed to obviate this, such promising, likewise, to be equally useful to commerce here, as similar institutions have been proved to be, wherever they have been established.

The Bank of Bengal was taken as the model for the Bank here, in its charter and every thing else, in the firm belief, that as nothing more was thus to be asked for Bombay, than had, for years past, been granted to Calcutta, the authorities would more readily and speedily grant the request.

The scheme was heartily supported by the Community, the shares soon subscribed, and a Charter granted by the local Government according to act 47th, Geo. III, conferring on it this power, it was understood, subject to the confirmation of the Home authorities.

The first General Meeting of the Subscribers to this Government Chartered Bank was held on the 11th January 1837, when a Committee was nominated and invited to act in London, and an Agent then appointed to proceed from this, to be joined with them, to use their influence to gain a favorable and speedy decision by the Home Authorities. As the Chartered Government Bank could not as such be opened here until the Charter was confirmed by the Court, and as the opening Bombay afforded for a Bank seemed at this time to have attracted the notice of other parties in Bengal and in London, it was deemed expedient to preserve the unoccupied ground for the Bank of Bombay. At this very first General meeting then of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank, on the 11th January 1837, on the conclusion of the business before it in regard to that institution, the parties present formed themselves into another Meeting, and then decided and resolved on establishing a private Bank, which at any time, as circumstances might render it expedient could immediately commence business, but if this did happen before the Charter was confirmed from Home, the private Bank was afterwards to merge into, and its business to be transferred to, the Chartered Bank.

At that very meeting too, where Mr. Ashburner, was present, he was there appointed to act as the Agent for the Private Bank, and he quitted Bombay, as the Agent for both Banks, furnished with letters of instructions for both, and the means for procuring Assistants and materials for either, as circumstances might arise. The same Committees were also appointed to care for & watch over the interests of both Banks here and at home, and it was stated publicly that Bank notes &c. were then in Bombay, which could be had whenever it might be expedient to commence business. To shew the Public if the Charter was not confirmed, that a Bank would certainly be established in Bombay, 8 months were first assigned as the period, during which a Charter would be waited for. Owing to the first answer of the Court being, that they could come to no decision until certain papers from Bengal then expected by them arrived, this period was afterwards abandoned and it was only on learning from Bengal, as stated in the proceedings on the 20th March 1838, that every paper the Court expected had long since been sent to them by the Government of India, and judging from this that it seemed quite uncertain when they might decide the question, that the resolutions were come to at the meeting of the 20th March, simply with a view of fixing some certain date that, in any case, a Bank should be established in Bombay. Many difficulties and great confusion of interests, it was then seen, would occur was the Private Bank brought into operation, in the transfer of its business &c to the Chartered Bank at some future time, were those who would risk nothing and not join, to come in afterwards to all the advantages gained by such as were anxious and willing at once to commence business and proceed without a Charter. And after much consideration by the Committee assisted by the legal experience of one of their number, to obviate these difficulties was the Resolution of the 20th March, so often quoted, unanimously decided on, approved and confirmed afterwards by a General Meeting.

Here then is the history of the Origin of both Banks as given in the published proceedings of the General Meetings.—And I would ask the writer of the Paper you have published, could any thing be more open, candid or fairer to all concerned than their proceedings as published to the world that all might see and consider them. Some informality or little irregularity may have crept in, which, had the concerned had the benefit of that writer's advice, might have been avoided. But surely it is unworthy of the Government of a country to take advantage of such, and I cannot think even the writer of the Paper for the Courier would so have done had it rested with him, when the intentions motives and designs of the parties were so evident and have been so candidly and so openly avowed and declared throughout.

From what I have stated you will already have seen how intimately connected from its first starting was the Chartered Bank with the Private Bank, and what was the original object for which they were this conjoined. This is more evident still from what I have yet to mention. When the shares in the Government Chartered Bank were limited to 75, as the utmost one party could hold, instead of unlimited as at first proposed, and the Capital increased from 30 lacks to 50 lacks, an advertisement appeared from the Committee inviting applications for the additional shares to the 1st February 1837. (1.) To avail of the departure of the steamer on the 18th January, however, when the Charter and lists of subscribers were sent home to the Court of Directors, it was necessary to close the

(1) *Advertisement.*—That, in consequence of the capital of the proposed Bank of Bombay having been all subscribed, and the applications for shares in the institution having greatly exceeded the number allotted by the prospectus, the Secretary be empowered to receive further applications for the same purpose and register them until the 1st February next, and that the subject be then taken into consideration, and such further proceedings be recommended upon it, as may appear just and equitable (Courier December 31 1836).

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list of applications for these shares on the evening of the 17th January, as explained in the Committee's Report at the Meeting of the 2d March (vide Courier of 4th March(note 2) when it was also stated, that several parties had thus unavoidably been excluded. Nevertheless the applications of these were duly registered in the order received, which gave them a claim to any shares that might fall within the power of the Committee to dispose of. These parties it must thus be acknowledged had a claim to participate in the Charter. And that they had such is seen, and is a further proof of the close connexion between the two Banks, that *to these parties only* and *to the actual Shareholders on the list of the Chartered Bank sent home, and only* to the *same number* of shares held by them in that list, was the Private Bank open for subscription.

As was explained by the Committee in their report on the 20th March Ten parties, who held no shares in the Chartered Bank and had not applied for such previous to 1st February, had been told they would get shares in the Private Bank, and a Resolution was then passed admitting such, which the reduction of the limit to 50 in the Private Bank allowed of being done. (note 3.)

By non-adherence to the resolutions duly passed at the Meeting of the 20th March, the shares to the Charter of 71 parties had lapsed, but it may be well here to mention, of these, 4 parties never had paid any of the first deposits called for in the Chartered Bank, and so had clearly forfeited their rights to Shares, which reduces those now disqualified, by their not conforming to the resolutions, to 67. of whom 7 were afterwards admitted by the Committee, (per Resolution, note 4) thus making 60 the number really and actually excluded, or about ¼ of the number, viz. 231, in the original list sent home by Government. With the exception thus of the ten parties already alluded to, and those in the room of these 64 disqualified as now mentioned, the List at this moment contains all who were in the original list, or who had a good claim, from the advertisement of the committee already alluded to, to have been enrolled in that list, and who, the writer admits, have strong claims to, and seem to have been contemplated by the Court as the rightful proprietors. So much too for that writer's assertion that the change in the original list of proportion is now so great, *that* 1 | 10*th only at present remain*, which is thus proved most incorrect and unfounded. This History of the origin of both Banks, and statement of the position of the present claimants, compared with the original proprietors, answer much of what the writer on the question, you have quoted in your paper, has stated incorrectly or suppressed. His hypercritical remarks on the mere wording of one set of resolutions taken by themselves, with others in like manner isolated by him, I have no intention of noticing, for, viewing all the proceedings of both Banks from the first, and their early and close connexion together, the intentions and design are most clear and manifest, vizt. to prevent there being any longer a doubt as to a Bank being established, at a date named, by the very parties, or as many as would agree, who first originated the Bank and to effect this without confusion, intermixture or jumbling of claims and rights.

It may suit a special pleader at law to quibble at every ambiguous expression, but such is quite unworthy and beneath a Government to take advantage of, where the whole course of the proceedings of the parties has been so open and straightforward and made public throughout.

I have shewn the close union and connexion of both Banks, having the same committee here and the same agent at home, the one indeed subsidiary to the other, and that the present Proprietary contains 3 | 4ths of the original. It is besides evident throughout the whole proceedings of the Private Bank Proprietary, that the attainment of a Charter was constantly to be sought for by every means, was never once lost sight of, but ever kept steadily in view, and was always to be preferred ; that indeed their first object was to preserve the ground for the chartered Bank, and afterwards to prevent the eventual establishment of a Bank at Bombay being quashed by the strange proceedings of the Home authorities. I have ever considered it the general rule that a numerous body were bound, in every thing connected with the objects of their association, by the resolutions of the majority, and this is generally provided for by Deed of settlement or charter. And it may be a question in the case of the chartered subscribers having a charter, in which this is provided for, if they cannot be held legally bound to abide by it in this instance.

But tho' not legally, perhaps ; in honor and equity all have considered themselves bound by the proceedings of the majority, and surely it would be ridiculous to suppose that the acts of the minority should have guided the others. When, then, after a delay of 2 years it was still impossible to say when a charter would be procured, a time was fixed beyond which the establishing a Bank at Bombay should no longer be delayed. Every precaution was taken to preserve the rights and claims of all parties by publishing this decision and the reasons that led to it in all newspapers, and sending a copy besides of the same and a circular to attract the attention of each ; ample time was likewise given them for their decision, 2 months to parties in India, and eight months to those absent ; some 20 parties declined to join the Joint Stock Bank, but begged to receive back their deposits, and the other 47 were considered to have disqualified themselves by their silence, indeed most of them have taken back their deposits. Absence affords no excuse, as ample time on this account was given, and parties generally have their agents or should have them in a case of this kind. I cannot therefore but think if the Original shareholders have a right to the charter now procured, they had the right, after affording the option to all of joining and inviting all to do so, transfer such to the 3 | 4ths of their own body, who would no longer wait, no one could tell how long, for the sanction to the Charter, at the time, they had really no certainty of receiving at any precise date. But waiving this, if the Government of India felt themselves in some difficulty in regard to the few considered as disqualified and excluded, they had only to have stated this difficulty to the Committee, who would have relieved them by giving up their desire to act in strict accordance with all the proceedings of the General Meetings, and would no longer have pressed the list conformable to such but have readmitted these parties (as those they had enrolled in their places were so enrolled conditionally only) in case of the Government of India, in the appeal that had been made to them by 14 out of the 67, holding their claim to be good.

Your's obediently,

A SHAREHOLDER IN BOTH BANKS.

Bombay 4th March 1829.

We beg the attention of our Military Readers to a letter signed QUERIST in our columns of to-day. It places in a very strong light the subject of Russian ambition as aiming at the possession of India, which is still a bug-bear with many, tho' to us it has always appeared the very height of extravagance We should however be very glad if the letter of our correspondent were to draw forth some farther discussion on this point, particularly from our Military friends, who are so much more capable than other men of appreciating the force of the obstacles that are said to stand in the way of such an enterprise.

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(2) 7th.—To prevent, as far as possible, the delay which might be occasioned, should the Hon'ble the Court of Directors refuse to take the shares offered to Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council very kindly allowed both drafts to be engrossed, and executed, on an understanding that the one which should be rejected by the Hon'ble Court should be destroyed, and they were accordingly both prepared and transmitted by the Hugh Lindsay.

8. In doing this however it was requisite to frame a list of the shareholders to annex to each deed ; and as the number of applications, notwithstanding the increase of the capital and limitation of shares, was still greater than could be supplied to their full amount, the Committee conceived that the most equitable mode would be, to divide the available capital amongst the applicants in certain rateable proportions, which will be found to accord with the provisions of the charter in certain cases of increase of capital, and the whole surplus has been distributed accordingly.

In making this communication the Committee have to regret, that owing to the emergency of the moment requiring immediate decision, the application of a few individuals, since preferred, must necessarily be declined ; and the Committee would add, that in endeavouring to remedy this unforeseen difficulty, they were met by objections which were found to be insurmountable. (Committee's report at Meeting 2d February 1837—See Courier of 4th Feb. 1837.)

(3) When the proceedings of the meeting of the 2d of February were published in the Newspapers, a notice, sanctioned by the meeting, was attached thereto, that applications for shares would be received and Registered until further notice, and on the 31st March when a Circular was ordered by the Committee to be sent to Share-holders, acquainting them with the number of shares each was entitled to, it has been discovered that Ten applicants for 129 shares in the Joint Stock Bank, who neither held shares in the Chartered Bank, nor were among the unsuccessful applicants for same to the 1st February, have been like the others informed by that Circular, that in the event of the Charter not being obtained, or of the Joint Stock Bank coming into operation, before the result of the application for a charter was known, they would be entitled to the shares for which they were registered.—From the reduction to 50 of all shares above that number in the Joint Stock scheme these parties, however, can be admitted among the shareholders to the Bank on the 1st October, or whenever it is known that no charter will be obtained ; and the committee beg to recommend to the meeting to pass a Resolution to this effect.

Proposed by the Committee, seconded by Major Campbell, and carried unanimously.

Resolved, with reference to the statement in the Report of the Committee regarding 129 shares from parties who hold no shares in the Chartered Bank and who are not included among the unsuccessful applicants referred to in the 5th Resolution ; That, under the explanation given by the Committee, these shares be allotted to the parties as communicated to them by the Circular of the Committee dated the 31st March.—*From proceedings of 20th March*, 1838.

(4.) Proposed by the Committee, seconded by J. Milne, Esq. and carried unanimously.

Resolved, that all shares forfeited under the 3d Resolution be placed at the disposal of the Committee for appropriation as they may deem most conducive to the general interests of the Bank.—*From do.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.---His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has purchased Coombe Wood, near Kingston, the beautiful seat of the late Earl of Liverpool, as a residence for the Prince George. Lands in the neighbourhood of the seat have also been bought for the royal duke, who, it is stated, intends the prince to have an establishment of his own in the course of the autumn.

A COURAGEOUS LADY.---A French lady, named Dangeville, said to be sister of the Deputy for the Department of the Alin, ascended to the summit of Mont Blanc on the 4th instant. She quitted the valley of Chamouni on the 3d, at an early hour in the morning slept at the Grand Mulets, and reached her perilous destination at twelve o'clock on the 4th She remained on the summit of the mountain for about an hour, wrote some notes, and drank a health to the Count de Paris. The guides by whom she was accompanied spoke in the highest terms of her courage, perseverance and presence of mind, and the cheerfulness with which she encouraged them, chatting and joking with them during the entire of the ascent. Previously to this successful trip, the feat had been accomplished only by one female, a peasant of Chamouni, who, on reaching the grand plateau, become exhausted with fatigue, and was carried by force to the summit. Mademoiselle Dangeville, on her return to the Chamouni on the morning of the 5th, was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the inhabitants, who proceeded to meet her, and fired salutes of cannon in honour of the exploit.

The Duke of Devonshire, who was so liberal a patron of Canova (as the several *chefs-d'œuvre* of this distinguished sculptor at Chatsworth prove), has, during his present sojourn in Italy, added several fine productions of Thorwaldsen, Marchesi, and other living artists, to his already large and valuable collection of marbles.—*Herald.---Dec.* 8.

The Society of Arts has offered a gold medal of the value of £50, to the person who shall most successfully cultivate the tea-plant in the East Indies or in any British Colony, such cultivation being extended at least over five acres of land. The Society's usual gold medals for the ensuing year are offered for the best designs of a Mercantile Exchange and a naval Monument. —*Herald.---Dec.* 8.

A private letter from Bermuda, in noticing the death of Commander H. S. Nixon, of H. M. S. *Ringdove* says it took place under circumstances of a very distressing nature. A gross imputation had been cast upon his character by one of his crew, which prayed so much upon his mind at times as to drive him almost out of his senses. In one of these paroxysms he is said to have shot himself. The command of his ship has devolved upon the Hon. Lieut. Stewart, of the *Cornwallis.—Unit. S. Gazette.---Dec.* 8.

The British and American Steam Navigation Company have this week contracted with Mr. John Laird, of Liverpool, the builder of the iron steam-vessel *Rainbow*, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, for an iron steam-ship of 1,200 tons, to be called the *Atalanta*, and intended to run between this country and the United States, in conjunction with the *British Queen* and the *President*.—(*Herald*)

Tuesday, three young ladies, the Misses Bridgeman, Potter, and O'Farrell, were received into the Order of the Sisters of Mercy in this city.—*Limeric Chronicle.—Dec.* 8.

It will be recollected that, during the summer of last year, the Rev. J. Marcus Beresford, of the county Cavan, was shot at by some villains, on his return from the church where he had been officiating, and that a reward of £2500 was offered for the apprehensin of the assassins. Thursday week, a constable arrived at Rochdale, from Ireland, and arrested one Michael Cooney, who was working on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, in the neighbourhood of Rochdale, for the crime.---*Blackburne Standard.---Dec.* 8.

ABOLITION OF FRANKING.—A proportion for the abolition of the franking privilege was made by Lord Lowther to the Postage Committee last session, and carried unanimously. It appears from the returns that the number of privileged" letters passing through the Post-office in a year is about 7,000,000. Deducting 1,000,000 of letters on behalf of public departments, the abolition of franking may be estimated to turn about 6,000,000 of free letters into paying letters.—(Times.)

At Waterford, on Sunday, the Rev. J. Sheehan proposed that a final sum of £100,000 should be raised by subscription in Ireland, as compensation for Mr. O'Connell's public services, and to purchase an estate for his family, as a provision after his death. Mr. Sheehan concluded, and his diocesan, the Right Rev. Dr. Foran, fully concurred with him in the project. A committee was appointed to confer with the trustees of the O'Connell tribute.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

THE GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.---Harris, the pedestrian, completed his unparalled undertaking of walking 1,750 miles in 1,000 successive hours, being one mile and three-quarters each hour, at 25 minutes past 12 last night, when he received the warm congratulations of his numerous friends, who had gone from town to witness the termination of this astonishing match. Harris's feet are very much blistered, and he has suffered at intervals considerable pain in his limbs (particularly during the last week) from the continually drenching storms of rain to which he was exposed. He looks forward with great anxiety to the next six or seven days, because he has always found, from 14 years' experience, that after he has concluded any pedestrian undertaking he suffers more from pain for that period of time than during the actual performance of any laborious task in which he may have been engaged. Betting had so much advanced in his favour in the course of last week that he hopes to realise about £150. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, every inlet to Battersea-fields was thronged during the whole of yesterday with individuals, male and female, anxious to catch a glance of him ; at no one period of the day between 10 in the morning and 10 at night, were there less than from 5,000 to 6,000 persons congregated together.—(Chronicle.)

Yesterday a man, named Bell, was brought to Union-hall, charged with practising a gross imposition in the streets. Defendant made his appearance in High-street, Southwark, on the preceding afternoon, with a number of small packages, having the appearance of regular packs of cards, each enveloped in a wrapper, with a " picture card" uppermost. He took his stand in the street, and commenced eulogising the excellence of the article, and informing his hearers that they then had an opportunity of purchasing a "through-bred pack of cards, at the small charge of fourpence each." In the course of a very short time he sold several of the packs. Two or three persons had the curiosity to examine their respective " packs," but instead of cards being found within the envelop, there was nothing but a slice of bread. Upon the discovery, the by-standers gave him into custody, and he was taken to the station-house. The defendant said he had practised no imposition, for he distinctly informed the public that it was bread he was offering for sale, the words he used were. " Here's thorough-*bread* pack of cards for 4d. each," meaning that it was bread, the staff of life, he had to dispose of, and not paltry packs of cards. The complaining parties were not in attendance, and the magistrate, in discharging the defendant, cautioned him against such practices.---*Herald.—Dec.* 24.

Not many days ago, at Marseilles, a Bedouin Arab wished to quit a boat at some little distance from the quay, but was afraid to make an attempt to clear the space which separated him from the shore, notwithstanding the example set by one of his comrades, who successfully took the jump before him. In this predicament the Numidian was seized with the aboriginal notion of endeavouring to effect his purpose by applying both hands to the front of the boat, and pushing it with Atlantean efforts towards the quay. The boat, as may be surmised, remained perfectly stationary ; but the Bedouin, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, continued his muscular but unavailing efforts, encouraged by the shouts and cheering of a number of malicious spectators, assembled on the quay to enjoy a laugh at his imperturbable gravity and more than Mussulman ignorance. He was at last relieved from his self-imposed task by one of the spectators, who, more good-natured than the rest, extended a hand to him, and brought him without accident to the quay. The Bedouin's scientific notions must have been on a par with those of the individual who, as the story goes, attempted to raise himself from the ground by tugging at the hair of his own head, or with those of the speculative tourist, who, as a cheap and expedition mode of travelling, hit upon the ingenious expedient of ascending in a balloon, and remaining stationary in the air, till, in the course of the earth's diurnal revolution on its own axis, the spot which formed the *ultima Thule* of his roving ambition should be perpendicularly under his feet.

THE LIVERPOOL STEAMER.—A handsome testimonial has been presented to Capt. Fayrer, R. N., steamship *Liverpool*, by the passengers, in the form of a gold snuff-box. The progress and consumption of fuel was as follows :—

1838.	Hours steaming.	Consumption of Fuel tons cwt.	Miles steamed.
Dec. 6	½	6 15	4
7	24	26 8	201
8	24	28 9	220
9	24	27 16	240
10	24	27 12	240
11	24	29 4	174
12	24	28 18	195
13	24	28 12	206
14	24	29 18	190
15	24	29 16	224
16	24	30 12	270
17	24	31 3	240
18	24	31 8	220
19	24	30 18	155
20	24	32 8	282
21	17	26 0	184
	353½	445 9	3239

Ded, diff, of long, 5.

Total—348½ hours from Quay Berth to George's Pier, Liverpool. The average speed for the entire distance was 9 1 6th nautical miles or 10½ statute miles per hour. The average daily consumption of fuel has been 30 tons 14 nwt. The average per mile (excluding the 6 tons for raising steam), 2 tons 2 cwt. 25lbs., and the consumption per horse power per hour 6 1lb. From pilot she was 14 days 7 hours. At the above average consumption, the *Liverpool*, on arrival at George's Pier Head, had sufficient fuel on board for 11 days, or 2556 miles additional distance.—Liverpool Jour.

A fire' on Tuesday night, burnt down the extensive premisses of Bowman and Son, suger-backers, Duncan Street, Whitechapel. Property said to be worth 120,000 was consumed. A man was thrown down and trampled to death in the crowd.

The *Manchester Courier* says, that Messrs. Jowett, proprietors of the factory burnt down at Ashton, are now satisfied that the fire was caused by the " spontaneous combuston of a quantity of cotton waste," and that it was *not* the work of an incendiary.

The ship Asia left Cromarty about the end of last month, with three hundred passengers, chiefly from Inverness, for Sydney. On her voyage to the Channel, in fair weather, she leaked so badly that she was obliged to put in at Devonport, and place her passengers on board the hulk Vigo. After undergoing repairs at Devonport, she still leaked fifteen inches in twenty-four hours ; and is not yet seaworthy. The poor emigrants have lost their passage, are in great distress ; and the Asa's owners ought to be compelled to find them another.

HORSEWHIPPING AT RAMSGATE.—On Saturday a gentleman who gave his name Captain J. C. Hawkins, and who stated that he had formerly been a captain in the army of Don Miguel, was charged with having committed a violent assault on the person of Sir Charles Shaw, formerly an officer in the same army. The plaintiff stated that he was returning from the pier, when he was met by the defendant, who asked him if he knew him, to which he (the plaintiff) replied in the negative ; when the defendant observed, " Then, you scoundrel, you soon shall," and immediately commenced lashing him over the head and face with a horse-whip, and, after beating him most unmercifully, threw his card at him and retired. The defendant admitted the assault, and stated that he had come a thousand miles for the express purpose of horsewhipping the plaintiff. When asked to sign his statement he readily assented, and wrote at the bottom that " he had called him a scoundrel, a liar, and a coward." He was bound over in two sureties of 50l. each to appear at the next sessions at Sandwich, to answer any charge that may be preferred against him.

The amount of salvage awarded to Captain Bushell for his eminent services in saving the French brig, Ajax, and its valuable cargo of oils, &c. has been adjudged by the Courts of Boulogne at the insignificant sum of 40l. ! The vessel was fallen in with on the voyage to Boulogne, water-logged and was taken in to and safely harboured by Captain Bushell.

Amongst other arrangements for affording increased facilities to commerce through the means of the Post-office, some reductions in the rates of postage, according to a certain scale, have been conceded upon letters and packets containing patterns or samples of goods ; on British plantation accounts, and on deeds from the colonies and foreign parts and on books, pamphlets, other printed papers, etc., arriving from foreign countries, subject to regulations for preventing the clandestine dispatch of letters in such packets, which are to be opened at the Post-office if in town, or, if in the country, in the presence of the postmaster or one of his clerks, in default of which no relief from the former rates of postage is to be allowed, and letters found so enclosed will be subjected to the charge of full postage. Applications have been made to the Post-office by parties in the City to ascertain whether they did not refer to the transmission, " outward" of packets and letters made up as required as well as to those " homewards" and the reply was that they applied only to the latter. So the matter rests at present.—*Times, Dec.* 25.

Every department of our Government appears to be in great activity, if we may judge from the number of Queen's messengers that have been passing and repassing this place during the last few days. The Foreign-office is not behind the rest. Two and three a-day have sometimes crossed the water lately ; and, on Thursday, such was the urgency of the case with one of these gentlemen, that a sailing-boat was hired to take him over to Calais.—(Dover Chronicle.)—*Dec.* 17.

THE LATE RIGHT HON. R. C. FERGUSSON.

Mr. Fergusson represented, and was descended from two old and honourable families, the Fergusson of Craigdarrock, in Dumfriesshire, and the Cutlars of Orroland, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The name of the Craigdarroch family is familiar to all who are acquainted with the minute history of Scotland. A Fergusson of Craigdarrock was one of the first that signed the Solemn League and Covenant ; another headed a small handful of men who defeated a portion of Cromwell's army at Glencairn, amounting to about 1,500 men, in 1651 ; and another fell in the battle of Killicrankie. The name of the family has also been celebrated by Burns in his song of " The Whistle." The Cutlars were proprietors of Orroland for upwards of four centuries. Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, thus honourably descended, enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, and early gave proofs of future eminence. He also, in early life, gained the acquaintance to the late Mr. Huskisson, and other young men of liberal views, who afterwards attained to distinction. Meanwhile, having studied law and entered the English bar he had every prospect of rising to professional distinction : but owing, not only to suspicions, but danger attaching to him in consequence of his reforming principles, he, almost clandestinely, emigrated to Calcutta, and commenced there the practice of his profession ; and success was equal to his most sanguine expectations. He was soon regarded by all parties as at the head of the bar ; and after a brilliant career of about twenty years he returned to his native country with a liberal fortune and a celebrated name. But though long-continued residence in a colony is generally found to extinguish Liberal political feelings and to be favourable to Toryism, Mr. Fergusson brought with him from the East the same public views and the same reforming tendencies which he had carried out with him, though, perhaps, they may have been somewhat softened by lapse of years. On his return he found the political state of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright quite degraded, and he grieved to see so important a district made a packet country by two noble families. The constituency, indeed under the old system seemed, with some honourable exceptions, to be in leading-strings, and to do as bidden by their aristocratic superiors. Mr. Fergusson determined to try to break the chain by which his fellow-electors were bound ; and being nobly supported by all the Liberals in the country, having the public voice on his side, and being as to talents and general fitness incomparably superior to the gentleman whom he opposed (the late General Dunlop), he came off victorious at the general election in 1826, though only by a majority of one. Mr. Fergusson has ever since this period been the representative of the country in question He held a very fair rank as a parliamentary orator, and his public carrer was marked by his eloquent and energetic advocacy of the cause of Poland. His vote before he held office, though generally given to the Whigs, was independent and liberal. In 1834, he was appointed to the office of Judge-Advocate-General, and made a Privy-Councillor. He resigned this office on Sir R. Peel's being nominated minister, but was re-installed on the downfall of that statesman, and the return of Lord Melbourne to power. He enjoyed the confidence both of his constituents and of his party ; and perhaps Scotland has recently sent no member to Parliament who was more generally esteemed than Mr. Culter Fergusson, combining, as he did. in his person the enlightened senator, the, accomplished gentleman, and the elegant scholar. When late in life, he married a French lady named Beauchamp, by whom he has two children.—Edinburgh Chronicle.

LETTER FROM LORD WESTERN TO EARL SPENCER.

(From the Chelmsford Chronicle.)

Felix Hall, Dec. 1, 1838.

My dear Lord Spencer,—In addressing you as President of the great Agricultural Society of England, I anticipate with considerable anxiety the charge of presumption which the subject matter of my letter may incur. I know, indeed, that *you* will put a favourable construction upon it, as your friendship will lead you to appreciate the motive. But I think that the representation of the attempt which I am about to communicate, will, perhaps, justly subject me to the notion of being a visionary projector in that one particular line of farming to which I have, as you know, devoted great attention.

I will then, at once, announce to your lordship, that I have, for the last four years, applied myself to an experiment of the possibility of creating *a new and distinct breed of sheep ;* and, as far as I have gone, the result has encouraged the attempt ; and of this result I intend to exhibit a specimen at the next Smithfield Show. I shall there exhibit three shearling wethers of my so created breed, and three two-shear wethers ; and I earnestly request the notice of your lordship and of the other members of the society to their examination.

I have a confidence in doing this, because I have not only my own experience, and the opinion of many other most able judges, as to the beauty of their possession of all the qualities which are generally most admired in the living animals ; but I shall also, without hesitation, submit them to public inspection, when slaughtered. I beg you to understand, that, in thus attempting to create a distinct variety among the actual different breeds, I have no idea of disparaging those highly valuable breeds which have been so much improved in the course of the last 60 years ; or of impugning the science, the skill, and the energy of many most intelligent persons in various ranks of life, not excepting the most exalted. But I am of opinion that we should never stand still, but rather be always aiming at new objects ; and I sincerely think that for which I am now striving is not absolutely Utopian. There is plenty of room for the introduction of another breed of animals, without trenching upon, or superseding, in any way, those which are valuable and now in existence. My object, then, may be familiarly stated to be the placing *Merino wool* upon a *Leicester carcase ;* perhaps not exactly resembling the short fine clothing wool of Saxony, but a fine combing wool, superior to any that has heretofore been grown. It is possible that similar attempts have been made by other persons, but they have not been carried out upon any general principle of extensive application to my knowledge.

The means which I use are an intermixture of various breeds of long wool sheep with the pure Merino ; the latter of which, by the attentive efforts of many years, I have so improved in carcase, that they have become an exceedingly different animal, in point of substance and size, to those which are generally seen. I have now a flock of about 100 breeding ewes of this crossed species, and they certainly so closely resemble each other in their countenances, the appearance of their wools, and their relative sizes, that no very variable character can be discerned among them : certainly, I may say, quite as little as is to be found in other flocks, which are stated to be of a pure specific breed.

With a view to some justification of my purpose, I beg to direct the attention of your lordship to the breed of the new Leicester sheep. The very name which they have universally acquired, namely, that of the *new* breed, implies a modern origin. I apprehend that a distinct breed may be created in three ways :—Firstly, by the selection of one or two extraordinary animals—variations from their class—which may arise, as in the vegetable, so in the animal world ; and from thence, if well followed up, a new race may be formed. Another mode is the crossing of various animals ; and, among other reports I have heard that the *new* Leicester were formed by crosses of the heavy, long wool sheep and the Hereford Ryland. I cannot pretend to vouch for the accuracy of this report ; but I am not sure that I should not date from thence the origin of my present effort.

A third mode is by engrafting a particular breed upon a native stock, in a way which bears some analogy to the engrafting a peach upon a crab stalk. For example, with a view of creating a Merino flocks out of any inferior breed of sheep, put a Merino ram to their progeny in constant succession : and I think it would not require many generations to efface all appearance of the original breed.

That the new Leicester sheep, 50 years ago, were very scarce, that the prime specimens were in very few hands—so few that the breeders sold or let their rams at an almost incredible price—is beyond all controversy. These sheep, so bred, and I may say so created, were first exhibited to the public by Mr. Bakewell, and by a few other clever men who followed close upon his steps ; and the late Duke of Bedford and Lord Leicester were the first, perhaps, who mainly contributed to spread their notoriety and improve their quality. Their example was followed to such an extent, that the price of their rams even rose—to go at once to the summit—to £500, for the use only of one of these animals. Since that time there has hardly been a breed of long wool sheep which has not been mixed up with these new Leicesters, although, in many instances, the fact is not readily admitted by the respective breeders.

Certain it is, that an infusion of their blood is found, more or less, in every long-wool sheep, and the breed, so improved by this cross, perpetuated. They have been crossed with South Downs, but not with a view to the perpetuation of a cross breed. I look upon what is commonly called a South Down to be now a very different animal from the little pure South Down of 50 years ago. The admixture of the Hampshire or West Country Down sheeps, crossed with the original South Down, as now adopted and recommended by Lord Leicester, has created an exceedingly different breed of animal. Lord Leicester has further, by his judgment, and by the method of varying a breed by selection, certainly created sheep very unlike the original South Downs, or any other breed then known. The Holkhan sheep are obviously highly valuable in almost every important particular with a view to the grand object, namely, the production of the greatest quantity of sound good meat and useful wool, upon the smallest quantity of land.

The contemplation of his achievement, instead of any discouragement, has been to me a stimulus to my own exertions. I know not that I need add any thing further in justification of what I have undertaken. I have, however, heard of a similar idea having prevailed, to a certain extent, in some other countries, as well as in this. I have been informed that, even in Saxony, some attempt of the kind has been thought of ; and I am pretty confident that some Leicester sheep have been imported into that kingdom.

I should be going too far, were I to prosecute extensively the inquiry into the proceedings which may have taken place in respect to other domestic animals but I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the contemplation of one of the noblest animals in the creation, and to the specimens, almost exclusively produced in this country, of his improvement : I allude to the English race-horse. Is he not, unquestionably, the creation of an admixture of breeds ? Can he be the pure Arab, thus altered and enlarged by section ? I conceive the decided probability to be, that he must be an admixture with other breeds. Then, again, the variety of English horses, from the superior hunter to the hackney ! Is not such a *composition*, which must have been formed at various periods of time ? Is not an infusion of Arab blood into every breed more or less prevalent, and in almost every case useful ?

To descend from the horse to the lowest animal in estimation, though perhaps not the least valuable, namely, the pig : it appears to me that an important change and improvement have already taken place in some districts in the breeds of this animal to a considerable extent, and which is further progressive in other parts of the country. This has been accomplished by a breed commonly called the Neapolitan, which race is found, in its greatest purity, in that beautiful peninsula, or rather a tongue of land which lies between the Bay of Naples and that of Salerno. It has very peculiar and valuable qualities ; the fluvour of the meat is excellent, I should say superior to that of any other breed ; and the disposition of the animal to fatten on the smallest quantity of food is unrivalled. I have so completely engrafted this stock upon British breeds, that I think that my herd can scarcely be distinguished from the pure blood.

Upon a similar principle a great effort, I understand, is making, at this time, by a few intelligent individuals to engraft the Cashmere upon the Angola Goat, so as to grow upon the latter the beautiful wool of the former. This attempt was first made by a French gentleman, who, as I have been informed, has advanced a considerable way in the accomplishment of his object. I have seen some of these animals, which were purchased of him, in order to be taken to Van Dieman's Land : with him I closely inspected them ; and their appearance certainly warranted good hopes of a favourable result.

But I will no further press the argument, which I have founded upon these—as I consider—analogous cases ; but I conclude with a hope that I may have led your Lordship to the consideration of some interesting points, which might not have occurred to you, and which, unquestionably, have a tendency to relieve me from the imputation of being unwarrantably speculative in my attempt, as some persons may perhaps, imagine.

Whether the sheep which I shall exhibit at the Smithfield Show will come within any of the rules of the Society, to admit them as competitors for a prize, I do not know. My object will be attained by submitting them to the examination of your Lordship and of the public ; at least, if I succeed, as I trust I shall, in obtaining your particular notice.

Believe me, my dear Lord, yours very truly,

WESTERN.

NOTE IN REGARD TO THE DURABILITY OF ITALIAN RYEGRASS. By Captain HAMILTON, of Rozelle, Ayrshire.

In spring 1834, Captain Hamilton sowed with Italian ryegrass, along with barley, a small part of a field of strong clay land on which turnips had been fed off with sheep. The rest of the field was sown down, with a crop, with a mixture of natural perennial grasses, costing 30s. per acre. The Italian rye-grass was mixed with a small kind of clover called " suckling" in Surrey, which is much approved of as pasture in that part of England, and continued remarkably green all winter. In spring 1835, a part of the field was in closed for seed, and the rest depastured with cows and sheep, which were so fond of Italian rye-grass that they preferred it to any other grass in the field, and kept it so bare that many of the plants could scarcely be seen. What was cut for seed was a thin and scanty crop, and both it and the pasture grew in tufts. In spring 1835, Captain Hamilton sowed several bushels of Italian rye-grass in these circumstances, 1st, on acres with wheat and oats on stiff clay soil, which were allowed to carry seed in 1836, a scanty crop, and which in spring 1837 were very bare and in tufts ;—2d, about 1½ acre on light dry soil, sown with barley which were depastured principally with sheep till spring 1837, when the herbage was anything but a close stool of grass ;—and 3d, about a rood without any crop, under the shade of trees, where the plants did not ripen their seed, but the herbage continued green until the winter of 1836. Part of the ground that was sown with Italian rye-grass in 1834 and 1835 was inclosed in 1837, and the grass allowed to grow uninterruptedly for some weeks ; and the results were of that sown in 1834 were little remained, and of that sown in 1835 about twice as much, but still very little. From that which was allowed to carry seed in 1836 10 bushels of seed were obtained, the herbage of which was better than in the other two cases, probably from some of the seed sowing itself, but still it was a bare parture, worse than on any part of the field with common rye-grass. There was also an different crop from what was sown with wheat in 1837. February 1837, Captain Hamilton sowed 3 acres of the lawn at Rozelle, in high order after potatoes, with 8 bushels of Italian rye-grass from the seed of 1836 but which was so bad in May 1837, that other grass seeds were obliged to be sown on the land, although it should be mentioned that March and April 1837 were unfavorable to the growth of rye-grass in Ayrshire,. Upon the whole results of his experience Captain Hamilton is inclined to think that Italian rye grass is not calculated to be so generally useful as was at one time expected,---that it certainly is not a perennial plant,---that as a crop it is not more durable than a biennial that it is not suited for permanent pasture especially as live-stock are so fond of it, that they not allow it to renew itself. He has no doubt, however, that it answers well as green cutting, when

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without a white crop, though, even in that way, it did not succeed with him in 1837.---*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

Steam *versus* the Turnip Fly.—An ingenious mechanic in the neighbourhood of Nottingham has, for some time past, been devoting his attention to this subject, and professes to have devised a most effectual means of destroying the turnip fly, by the use of that mighty power which is working such wonders in the economy of human pursuits—steam. So confident is the inventor of the plan, as well as the party engaged with him, in its success, that a patent has been taken out to secure the benefits of the invention; and a full-sized machine for use will, if possible, be made so as to be exhibited at the Smithfield Show in December curt. The machine consists of a boiler—in which the steam is generated, fixed upon two wheels, to be dragged along between the rows of turnips. The steam passes through a pipe behind the boiler into flat conductors which extend across the vacant space between the rows of turnips, and nearly touch the surface of the soil, so that a perpetual strong jet of steam is continually discharged against the surface of the ground, which it is said said effectually destroys the fly in the chrysalis state, as well as the flies themselves, who, it is generally believed, throw themselves down off the turnips as soon as they are disturbed by any movement of the plant. The inventor states that he has had practical proof of the success of the machine in destroying the flies.

Important to Agriculturists.—The subject of manure has undergone the strictest investigation, and their qualifications have been fully ascertained. The next thing is to apply them properly, and manure being as necessary to the land as food is to the body, we consider the subject of considerable importance. Manure, such as bone dust, rape-cake, malt-dust, &c. &c., is rather expensive, but as a small quantity will suffice, if judiciously applied, it is necessary to adopt the greatest economy in its use, in order that the profit may compensate for the outlay. Our correspondent informs us, a celebrated mechanist is about to bring before the agricultural world a machine for the purpose of drilling manure with corn or seed, on a new and novel principle, which has simplicity to recommend it. The distributing apparatus works horizontally; the machine altogether is simple and complete, less complex, and therefore more calculated for general use. The price of the implement, we also understand, will be considerably less than that of the present drills used for that purpose. A better and more economical use of manure, than by depositing it in contact with the seed, we cannot conceive.---*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Awful Murder at Newcastle.—On the night of Thursday week, Mr. John Millie, a clerk in the Newcastle Saving's Bank, was murdered under circumstances peculiarly revolting. About two o'clock the next morning the Saving's Bank, on the south-west side of the Royal Arcade was discovered to be on fire, and on the firemen and others making their way into the office, Mr. Millie was found lying on the hearth-rug, before the fire dead, from the effects of more than twenty wounds on the head from a poker, while his pockets had been filled with papers and live coals. In another part of the room lay Mr. Archibald Bolam, the actuary of the establishment, with a slight wound on the neck, and a trifling scratch on the bottom rib of the left side. On being removed and his wound dressed this person made the following statement which he repeated but at greater length, before the coroner's inquest:—"I have lately had two or three anonymous letters threatening to do me harm, and one was put under the door of the Saving's Bank on Thursday evening after dark saying that something would happen to me at home. In consequence of this, though I generally get my tea at the bank, I went home, the other clerk (Millie) having previously gone to his tea. I returned about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and finding the door locked, as I had left it, I opened it and put the key in my pocket. When I got into the bank I saw Millie lying on the rug, and I thought he had fallen asleep. He also had a key and sometimes locked himself in. I then went towards my desk intending immediately to go and speak to Millie but while I was in the act of opening my desk. I thought I heard some one coming behind, and was in the act of turning round, when I received a blow on my right temple from a man in disguise with his face blackened. I immediately started up, and ran shouting towards the window, intending to give an alarm on which the man followed me and said, if I stirred, or made the least noise, he would serve me as he had served the other man. He struck me again when I was near the window, and when I was down I felt a knife at my throat. Shortly after this I became insensible for a while; but afterwards my recollection seemed to return, and I heard something in the other office, as I supposed, going about and making a noise. I dared not make the last outcry. I burnt the threatening letters which I had previously received. The one which I found last night under the waiting-room door I left upon the desk. I cannot well describe the man excepting that I think he was under the middle size, and spoke roughly, but apparently in a feigned voice." The circumstances attending this shoking affair are so suspicious that Mr. Bolam has been taken into custody, and is now in gaol.—*Atlas, Dec.* 11.

On Friday night, the 14th inst., the proceedings of the Coroner's inquest terminated, after a rigorous, patient, and thorough inquiry, in a verdict of "Wilful Murder," against Archibald Bolam, who has been committed to take his trial at the next Northumberland assizes.—*Atlas, Dec.* 22.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Many, very many, years have passed since we have had to record such melancholy news as the last week has furnished. It is believed that in no one instance have there been so many lives lost, since the fatal wreck, about 1796, of Admiral Christian's fleet on the Pebble Beach. as Wednesday night and Thursday morning last. It had been blowing for several days from N. E. and E. a very strong breeze, the wind shifting on Wednesday evening to the south and increasing to a hurricane. In the course of Wednesday afternoon, a number of ships were seen at a distance, and during the night and early on Thursday morning, several were wrecked on the Pebble Beach; the first of them, near to Portland, was the sloop *Dove*, of Weymouth, Captain Russell; happily all hands were saved, and also part of the cargo. The next was the fine schooner *Columbine*, nearly opposite the village of Wyke; she came on shore about seven, a. m., the sea turning her over, and dashing all to pieces in a few minutes, every person on board perishing. This was a most heart-rending scene, as many persons were near, but unhappily could render no assistance, and several of the men were seen in the rigging when she turned completely over. On Friday, one body was taken from a part of the wreck, and from some letters found in his hand, and others in his pocket, he is supposed to be a Mr. Robert Fraser, going out to join the Royal African Corps, on the River Gambia. Among the passengers, we are informed, were one or two Wesleyan Missionaries. A short distance further was the line Swedish bark, *Louise*, of Gothenburg for St. Ubes; fortunately all hands were saved. Next was the *Arethusa*, Follius, master, for Antwerp, lost off Fleet, and gone all to pieces, all hands supposed perished. The next was a collier brig, of Sandwich, lost off Langton, when all on board perished; another schooner was seen to go down, and it is feared that one or two other large ships foundered during the night. A trunk was washed on shore, with a card thereon, on which was written "A. Tron, Passenger to California." There is also on the beach a brigantine, from Poole, laden with grain; one hand only saved. A large vessel, supposed to be an American, foundered near Chesil, the crew all drowned. A schooner also lies a most complete wreck, on Chesil Beach, all hands lost—On Thursday morning, the *Mary Ann* schooner, of Plymouth, bound from Ipswich to Glasgow, with barley, was driven on shore at Abbotsbury. The crew consisted of five men and one boy, the whole of whom were drowned, except one man, John Randall.—On Wednesday evening, about seven o'clock, as one of the Preventive men was sitting by the fire warming himself, at the Coast Guard station, on the beach, near the wreck of the *Columbine*, he was struck dead by a flash of lightning, the electric fluid entering just over the left eye, and leaving a small black mark about an inch long—During the evening of Wednesday three men proceeded over what is called the Backwater, nearly opposite to Chickerall, for the purpose of bringing over some of their friends, but who having gone further for the purpose of getting over, on the return of those three, when about half way back, the boat upset, and all three were unfortunately drowned. The bodies were not found until Saturday afternoon.—In concluding this lamentable list of shipwrecks and melancholy loss of human life, we cannot refrain from doing ample justice to the humane and praiseworthy exertions of Capt. Hillard R. N. of the Coast Guard, his officers and men, for the prompt assistance they rendered on this disastrous occasion. Nor can too much be said in commendation of the labours of J. Hussey, Esq., of Marnhull, a magistrate of the county to whose unwearied perseverence, the preservation of several lives on the beach may be attributed.—About thirty bodies have been washed up since the vessels became wrecked; and it is conjectured that more than a hundred lives must have been lost. The storm has altogether exceeded, in its fatal effects, the dreadful calamity of the gales of November, 1824.—On Monday a sale of four of the wrecks took place, for the benefit of the underwriters, when the hull of the sloop *Dove* sold for £24; part of the hull of the *Columbine*, saved, fetched £9; and the hull of the Swedish barque, *Louise*, sold for £94. The above three were on Portland breach. A French brig wrecked on Preston beach sold for £30. ---Dorset *Chronicle*.---*Dec.* 8.

"New System of Business with America.—It is worthy of remark that one effect of the late commercial and monetary convulsions in the United States is likely to be a complete revolution in the mode of conducting foreign and home business there. The method usually followed by the English manufacturers, was to consign their wares either direct to the American markets, or through the intermission of commission houses in London or Liverpool, generally with a certain rateable advance in the shape of discountable acceptances, or sometimes cash, as the case might be. The goods were, on their arrival out, or at stated periods put up to public auction, and disposed of to the best bidder. The number of Jobbers or intermediate men created under such a system was therefore extraordinary, at New York especially, who, purchasing low against ready bills, made large profits by sales on open credits to the planters and dealers in the South and West. This system was a very questionable one with a view to substantial and regular benefit for the manufacturers, although to the commission merchants a source of very exorbitant gain. The late crash seems likely to have the effect of inducing the manufacturers to conduct their own dealings direct. The late advices from New York notice the arrival there of a larger number of manufactures and their agents or travellers than usual by the *Royal William*, who were said to be busily engaged in settling accounts and taking orders in Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, and were then ready to return home by the next packet or steamer. The plan upon which this business was conducted seems straightforward enough. Where money had to be received bills were readily taken, if of a description so satisfactory as to be readily discountable at the banks, from which draughts were then obtained in exchange upon their agents or correspondents in England by which a "system of counter-exchange" was thus practically established. A newly established English firm is said to be the "leading agents" in this comparatively new and direct system of inter-traffic. *Times.*

"The American President and Lord Durham.—The following is a letter from the President of the United States to Lord Durham, dated

Washington, Oct. 26.

"My Lord—Having been informed that it is your intention to pass thorough a portion of the United States on your return to England, I embrace the occasion to express to your Lordship the great satisfaction I should experiance if your arrangements allowed of your visit being extended to this city. The friendly sentiments entertained by my fellow-citizens towards yourself, and also towards the people of your country, will, I doubt not, prompt a sincere desire on their part to render your sojourn among them agreeable to yourself, as I am sure it will be gratifying to them. For my own part, I will esteem myself happy, if by your presence here I shall be afforded the opportunity of manifesting to your Lordship personally the sincerity with which I share in those sentiments.—I am, with very distinguished consideration, your Lordship,s most obedient servant,

—(Chronicle.) "M. VanBuren."

LITERATURE.

Cutch; or Random Sketches, *taken during a Residence in one of the Northern Provinces of Western India, interspersed with Legends and Traditions. By* Mrs. Postans. Smith, Elder, and Co. London, 1838

The province of Cutch lies in the northern extremity of Western India, having the Indus on its west, and the gulf of Cutch and the salt desert of Ruun on the east; and the great desert and the sea on the north and south. The distance of Cutch from Bombay is about five hundred miles, and, independently of its future importance should the steam navigation of the Indus ever be carried into effect, it has acquired considerable interest in consequence of recent events in that quarter. Our acquaintance with this district has hitherto been rather limited, and Mrs. Postans' book of sketches may be accepted as a slight attempt to supply the deficiency.

The disorganized state of the country in 1816 led to the establishment of treaty between the Bombay government and the Rao of the province, who exercises a sort of feudal right over the chieftains, they holding their fiefs from him under a military tenure. By this treaty we furnished troops for the service of the Rao, and appointed a Resident to administer the usual functions; but very soon afterwards the compact was dissolved, in consequence of the conduct of the Cutch Sovereign, who was immediately deposed, and a Regency appointed to carry on the government during the minority of his successor. The story varies very little in its details from all past histories of our interference on behalf of the native princes. Called in to protect them in the first instance, we subsequenily contrive to get possession of their territory on some excuses, founded on their mis-conduct and our own superior civilization, and thus at last extend our dominions and swell our revenues. In the case of the Rao of Cutch, we dare say every thing was correctly done, and that he deserved his fate, but it is a pity there should be so many similar narratives in the record of our Indian administration.

During the Regency our head-quarters were at Bhooj, the capital, and from this point Mrs. Postans appears to have made excursions into the country, and taken notes of the habits of the people. Her sketches are lively and apparently faithful. They do not aim at much profundity, but are on the contrary somewhat gossipping and superficial; but as the scenes she traverses are in a great measure new we are indebted to her for some useful information conveyed in a very agreeable way. She treats of every topic that fell in her way: her voyage from Bombay, the port of Mandavie, and the city of Bhooj; the desert, the harem, the suttee, religious sects and ceremonies; military tribes, castles, palaces, and ruins; the bards, literature, and fine arts; infanticide and pilgrimages; the "working classes," the minstrels, and the jugglers; and winds up the whole with a glance at the natural productions and a general view of Cutch. The compression of such a variety of matters into a single volume must necessarily limit the delineation of each within a small and inadequate compass; but the work does not effect much research, and is too rapid in the execution to be considered as a very responsible production.

From these miscellaneous particulars we will call one or two striking passages. Here is a peep at the Rao and the interior of his curious palace.

The Rao is usually found seated in his private reception-chamber, a small room, the walls of which are hung with swords, shields, matchlocks, and a curious variety of other weapons, of which his highness seems most to value a beautifully inlaid gun, presented to him by Sir John Malcolm, on his visit to Cutch in 1830. During his hours of relaxation from the cares of business, the Rao is frequently attended by a negro giant, a sort of royal jester, who throws himself into all sorts of contortions, and display an agility in the performance of his antics, which excites the risible faculties of his highness to their greatest extent, keeping him in a convulsion of laughter at the monster's efforts.

The public apartments of the palace consist of the Hall of Audience, in which the Durbars are held, the State Apartment, and the Furwanch Khana, or Hall of Fountains. The last of these, which contains a great number of jets d'eau, is set apart for the exhibition of water-works, and on the festivals of the Dussorah, Dewallee, &c., is brilliantly illuminated. Adjoining this hall, and leading from it by a richly ornamented door, is the State Apartment, which, in fact, is a small room, contained in the centre of a saloon of large dimensions; and, being the very core of the palace, forms its sanctum, or most venerated spot. It is about eight feet square, and its chief ornament is a statebed, bearing the richly-gemmed sword of Rao Gore, a cruel and profligate prince, who succeeded his father, Rao Lacea, in the government of Cutch, in the year 1760. Rao Gore was accustomed to use this apartment during his hours of pleasurable relaxation, and to his taste it is indebted for its singular decorations.

In order to preserve the dignity of this spot the present Rao visits it at stated periods, with an appearance of some ceremony, and much true respect; on the occasion of our visit he accompanied us as *cicerone*.

Feeling quite inadequate to the task of presenting the reader with a *catalogue raisonné* of all the unnameable articles of *vertu*, which adorn this chosen retreat of luxurious royalty, I must request him to imagine himself introduced, by some wholesale glass-dealer, to his sample room, where, amongst jelly glasses, and old vases, are introduced some half-dozen antique musical clocks, all playing at once, and the whole display brilliantly illuminated by large wax candles, at noon-day! This mental picture may then afford him some idea of the motley and incongruous *melangé* of ornament, which contributes to the regal magnificence of this most dazzling of state-apartments. The presence of the clocks, some antique pictures, a celestial and a terrestrial globe, are attributed to the redoubtable Ram Sing, who is said to have brought them with him from Holland. The hall which encloses this singular appartment, is ornamented by a succession of pillars, pier-glasses, and pictures in rich and massy frames. The floor is remarkably unpleasant to walk on, being inlaid with a sort of small Dutch tile. The roof and pillars are decorated with rich gold mouldings, and other ornaments, much too faded to afford material for description; and the small compartments between them are supplied with fittings of triangularly shaped looking-glass. The pictures, which nearly cover the walls, are either horrible copies, or the worst possible prints, from the old English and Dutch masters. Amongst them are Hogarth's "Rake's Progress,"—sundry portraits of Lady Carteret, in stomacher and *topée*—with here and there a-dismal-looking shepherdess, or a snuff-coloured *belle* of the Rao's own family, executed by a Chinese artist. On leaving these apartments, and returning to the Hall of Audience,—"Will't please you to go see the wrestlers," is, in other words, the Rao's general invitation to his guests; and he at once leads them to a carpeted and draperied balcony, looking over the courts of the palace, which are crowded by anxious spectators. Behind his highness's chair stand slaves, gracefully waving punkahs of ostrich and peacock's feathers round his superbly ornamented turban; and below him are ranged the wrestlers, fine Rajpoots, in the prime of life, displaying a symmetry of form and a development of muscular power, not unworthy the gymnasium theatries of ancient Greece. If we except one long waving lock of hair, their heads were closely shaven, and their only covering a pair of crimson silk drawers, descending about half way to the knee, and bound tightly round the loins with a many-coloured scarf.

After a succession of salaams to the Rao, two of the wrestlers step forward, and the exhibition commences, by each violently slapping the inside of his arms and thighs, in succession, with the open palm of the opposite hand; until at an understood singal, the men seize each other by the waist, place their foreheads together, and struggle, toss, and twist each other about until one falls; when the victor, cheered by the shouts of the spectators, gracefully lifts a handful of dust to his forehead, and salaaming to the Rao, backs to his place, while another pair step forward, to repeat the same ceremony.

From the palace we will carry the reader to look at the pilgrims; who abound in this district, and who form a group, if not remarkably picturesque, at least singular and unique.

They, whose idea of a pilgrim is united with that of a sedate philosophical being, who wends his solitary way, scanning society in its various modes, yet heedless of its lines—demanding, by virtue of his saintly errand, shelter from the noble, and respect from his retainers—would with difficulty recognise the pilgrim character as it is displayed in the poor, slothful unimaginative beings, who form so large a fraternity amongst the worshippers of the Prophet; and it is grievous to observe so many young men, able to fulfil the active duties of life, desert their families and country, and traverses deserts, and endure so much, in the discharge of a revered object, subsisting by the way on the charity of the more industrious. The class of these wanderers, as seen in Cutch, is usually of a common order; or, if they possess wealth, it is left at home. Their general dress is a dark-coloured cotton zaboot, which, with a hookah, staff, and compass, completes their travelling equipment.

Snake-charming, and other "occult sciences," belong to the superstitions of Cutch, and lead to customs as strange as they are preposterous. The following is an illustration of the forlorn ignorance of the population.

The native idea of the employment of magic is not confined to snake-charming; but whatever unusual circumstence may happen is at once supposed to owe its origin to some practice of the occult sciences. An instance of this occurred a short time since between two rival goldsmiths, in which one of them publicy accused the other, at the Rao's Durbar, of having employed the arts of magic, to oppress and ruin him. From the same state of ignorance which fosters this favourite superstition, has arisen the mischievous system of a trial by ordeal. In Cutch, this is frequently resorted to in cases of theft, and is of various forms; all, however, tending to certify the guilt of the suspected person, in the same spirit by which the charge of witchcraft was established amongst us in olden times. Thus, in one favourite mode of trial, the accused is condemned to plunge headlong into a river; and, if he come out dry, he is considered innocent. Another form condemns him to dip hands into boiling oil, on the same principle. There are many other forms, all holding forth little chance of escape to the victim; yet so satisfied are the poor people of the justice of this mode of proceeding, that a suspected person never attempts to evade the trial. If innocent, he discovers his error too late; for every one around, who witnesses his sufferings, becomes at once satisfied of his guilt, and sees no reason to question the fairness of the means by which it has been proved. In Sindh, the trial by ordeal is even more common than it is in Cutch.

The system of "Traga," as another branch of superstitious faith, I have already mentioned. It is firmly believed, that any person choosing to commit Traga can, by this means, bring down a severe and perpetual curse upon its object; one that shall slay his family, wither his crops, and destroy all that he has. A modification of Traga is frequently adopted for the purpose of recovering small debts; and some idea of the awe inspired by the custom may be gained from the fact that the Charons, who most practise it, are, as grain merchants, exempted from many of the import duties, paying only about one-half the sum levied on others. They have also a similar custom, called "Dhurna" according to which a creditor may seat himself at a debtor's door, and refuse to eat, drink, or sleep until the debt is paid. If he die in this state, his debtor is supposed to be held answerable to the gods; and such is the dread of this extensive system of dunning, that a man who becomes "Dhurna," is sure to succeed in his object.

Infanticide is universal amongst the Rajpoot Jharrejahs, and arises from an extraordinary sentiment of pride. They consider their caste to be the highest, and that the marriage of their daughters with any man, none being considered their equal, would be an indelible disgrace. They, therefore, deliberately sacrifice their female offspring by poisoning with opium the breast from which sustenance is drawn. The Jharrejahs themselves marry women beneath them in dignity of caste, and thus the tribe is kept up. Some attempts have been made by the British government to put down this revolting practice, and a treaty was entered into with the Jharrejahs by which they agreed to abolish the usage, on condition that we respected the preiudices of the Hindoos, and their religious reverence for the ox and the cow. It appears that we have observed our part of the arrangement, but it is doubtful how far it has been held sacred on the other side.

It is wholly impossible to institute strict inquiries into the domestic affairs of a Jharrejah's family; their woman are secluded, and the harem's privacy is inviolable. According to the terms of the treaty, the Jharrejahs are bound to return a yearly census of their tribe; but we have no means of ascertaining its truth, and the male population so far exceeds the female, that no doubt can exist, but that these murders are still common. It has been calculated, that there was annually in this province a destruction of one thousand lives, and that amongst eight thousand Jharrejahs, the number of their women did not exceed thirty. This very small number were preserved, some bye accident, and some by the Jharrejah believers in Vishnu. There is little hope of the abolition of this fearful custom, until reproved by the power of example. Were this crime to be discontinued by any of their tribe, possessing influence and high caste, the haughty Jharrejah might allow his prejudice to be removed, and feel the spirit of an unknown tenderness awakened in his heart: but no treaties will avail to secure his faith, and no threats will prevent his perpetual evasion of them. The Rao of Cutch, who is the Lord Paramount of the Bhyaud of Jharrejahs, has declared, that should a daughter be born to his house, he will preserve and nurture it, as an evidence of his desire to correct so demoralizing and rank an offence. The Rao is an amiable man, tender and affectionate in all the relations of life; his enlightened views, and his gentleness of nature, have combined to render this custom distasteful to him; and, being unenforced by any religious injunctions, I have no doubt his Highness is sincere, and I trust that his example may afford the required precedent, to emancipate the Jharrejahs' daughters from their cruel doom. In common, however, with all improvement in this degraded country, the effect produced will be of very gradual and tardy development; and mere political influence will never compass it. Means will be found to evade inquiry and evidence; or, supposing the existing evil to be suppressed, others, calculated to produce the same effects, will succeed it. Well adapted measures, founded on the experience of those which have proved hitherto inefficient, may prevent the systematic sacrifice of infant life; but will neither induce the Rajpoot to renounce his prejudices, nor to sacrifice his pride of caste, but suffering his daughters to become the wives of those whom he considers so immeasureably beneath him. Rather than see his blooming daughter unite herself to her inferior, or bring disgrace on her family by a life of celibacy, the Rajpoot father will take other means to preserve his caste from this dreaded degradation. The daughters of the people of Canaan were sacrificed, at adult age, before the altars of Baal; and will not the recesses of the harem conceal the blood that may flow, to wash away the stain which has fallen on the pride of caste? The extinction of life is held as a venial crime in Mahomedan privacy. The poisoned slipper, or the sherbet bowl, becomes the "cup of immortality" to the doomed one. Inquiry is never made, and remorse is unfelt.

Several engravings, from drawings by Mrs. Postans, embellish this volume, and, being coloured from the life, afford a very accurate notion of the custome of the country.—*Atlas.*

FINE ARTS.

Dramatic Sketches, Drawn from Life, by R. J. Lane, A. R. A.

There is no class of people in whom the public takes so lively an interest as in the persons connected with the stage; they seem to be *communis juris*; every one imagines he has a right to pass his opinion upon their habits, peculiarities, and characters as individuals, as well as to criticize their qualifications for the boards, and their style of acting. This interest which is taken about them is a legitimate one, as the public pays for its opportunities of judging, and of obtaining materials for its opinion, it has assuredly a right to expresss such opinions, the rules of fair criticism being always, of course, preserved.

For these reasons the portraits and effigies of performers are a profitable source of merchandize to those who deal in the article; and there are many persons who adopt a peculiar manner of dress and feature from the parties who tread the boards; but on the propriety of this we hazard no remark; we only state the undoubted fact; and those who are addicted to this habit would, of course, like to have their great or small prototype frequently before their eyes. Mr. Lane's lithographic sketches will, therefore, be popular on more accounts than their excellence, which of itself would sufficiently recommend them. The two parts already published contain each four plates, the first of which very appropriately presents us with the effigy of Mr. Macready (who, in position and merit, is at the top of his profession) as *Werner*. The likeness is very striking, and a closer resemblance to a chalk drawing than this lithographic presents we have never observed. The next is a portrait of Mr. Anderson, as *Ubric*, in the same play, perfect in its resemblance to the original, and a very beautiful drawing; the next gives us Messrs. Bennett, Meadows, and Payne, as the *Witches* in *Macbeth*, and as a *tableau* of character is very striking; this is succeeded, and delightfully contrasted, by the fair faces of three singing witches, the Misses Shirreff, Priscilla Horton, and Taylor. Mr. Charles Kemble as *Cassio*, Miss Taylor, again, as *Rosalind*, Mr. Bartley as *Sir Toby Belch*, and Mr. W. Farren as *Sir Andrew Ague-Cheek*, are all good, but the first and third are particularly so. We look upon this undertaking as likely to be a successful one, from the popularity of the subject, and the superior style of the execution.—*Atlas, Dec.* 8.

LITERAR AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

This society met on Thursday. December 6th, John Willam Lubbock, Esq., V.P. and treasurer, in the chair. The time of the meeting was almost entirely occupied by the reading of the minutes of the last ordinary and late anniversary meeting, which included the address of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex on his resignation of the chair of the Royal Society, the biographical notices of the fellows deceased since the last aniversary meeting, and the report of the council of their award of two Copley, two Royal, and one Rumford medal, and of the grounds on which that award was made.

A paper was in part read entitled "Researches in Electricity," fifteenth series. By Michael Faraday, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

Richard Charnock, of Woburn-place, Russell-square, candidate for election into the Royal Society, was put to the ballot, but not elected. The Rev. Philip Kelland, M.A. of Cambridge, was duly elected into the society. James Yates, Esq., M.A., of 49, Upper Bedford-place, and John Wesley Williams, Esq., of Portsmouth, member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, were proposed.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The ordinary meeting was held on Thursday evening, Hudson Gurney, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Several very curious objects were exhibited, amongst which was a portrait of Sir P. Sidney, from Miss Capon; a ring found in the area of the Roman encampment at Bedford; a variety of gold ornaments found in Ireland, amongst which were some specimens of what is considered ring money by Sir William Recher, from Mr. Hawkins; and a description was also given of an accompanying bronze sacrificial urn from Mr. G. Johnson, analogous to several found in Italy, and contained in the Townley collection of the British Museum. A communication was read from Sir Thomas Phillips, containing a memoir of the singular adventures of Sir Peter Carew, a gentleman of high reputation at Mahon St. Ottery, in Devonshire, who was engaged in several important foreign services for Henry VIII., and who died at Ross, in Ireland, in 1517,

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The last general meeting for the year was held on Thursday afternoon—B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., V.P., in the chair, when twenty-one new fellows and four corresponding members were elected. The reports of the council announced the receipts in November as 386l. 4s. 6d., and the amount of expenditure 833l. 4s. 1d., and a statement was also given of the accounts for the whole year. There had been received 13,616l. 10s. 6d., and expended 11,830l. 14s. 0d., leaving an excess of income of 1,785l. 16s. 0d. The present available assets were funded property in the Three per Cent. Consols of 11,291l. 12s. 7d., Exchequer Bills, 202l. 6s., and cash in hand, 621l, 8s. 7d., making a total of 12,122l. 7s. 2d., while the whole of the amount due for rent. unpaid accounts, and current expenses of the present month was 1.724l. The number of visitors to the museum in November was 247, from whom 1l. 18s. was received, and to the menagerie 2,488, and the sum received 68l. 17s. A desultory conversation ensued on the subject of the new regulations with respect to the Sunday admissions, and which, efficiently acted upon by the council, it was anticipated would be sufficient to abate the great evil lately consequent upon the too indiscriminate admission of visitors.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

On Thursday evening an ordinary meeting was held, Mr. W. Tite, F.R.S., President, in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. Sims. on various uses of asphalte, which the writer did not, however, consider applicable to ornamental structures, from the ease with which it was effected by heat, from the sun, and other causes. A notice was given that the next subject for a sketch was a design for an entrance to a railway station, without offices. Mr. Phillips read an essay on some essential points connected with structure. His observations were principally confined to he employment of iron, the history of which was briefly traced through its earliest applications, to its employment in the contruction of buildings. Notwithstanding the contrary opinion given by the leading architects after the fatal accident at the Brunswick Theatre, it had been introduced with pleasing effect into many public buildings, the value of which could be testified by the roof of the fruit market at Covent-Garden, and of the fish market at Hungerford. White cast-iron was proved better for construction than grey, having a radaint crystaline appearance, although the latter is used in the fabrication of artillery. Recent failures on the Birmingham Railway have taught the Necessity of paying more attention to the subject of iron, which is too little understood by architects.

MISCELLANEA.

Discovery of the Remains of the Duke of Buckingham, beheaded at Salisbury.—A correspondent of the *Salisbury Journal* has furnished that paper with a most interesting account of the recent discovery of the mutilated remains of the celebrated Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in that city, in 1483. History records, that Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham, the "cousin of Buckingham" of Shakspear's immortal page, having failed in his plan of insurrection against Richard III, took refuge in the house of his servant Bannister, near Shrewsbury; that he was "by that wretch betrayed" into the hands of the King, then at Salisbury, and suffered death at that city, without form of trial, according to the summary method of that age, by decollation and amputation of the right arm. Tradition assigns the court-yard, of the Blue Boar Inn as the scene of this bloody tragedy. During the alterations and improvements, which are still in progress, at the Saracen's Heard Inn, (which, there can be no doubt, formed part of the premises originally attached to the Boar,) it became necessary to remove the brick flooring of one of the rooms, and dig to some depth. In the course of this operation, about eight inches below the surface of the soil, they came to a human skeleton. The place here indicated can only be a few yards, possibly feet, from the very spot where Buckingham suffered decapitation. The remains so discovered were evidently those of a human being, and the skeleton was complete, save that it wanted the head and right arm. The first impression on the mind of the landlord, Mr. Shucker, was, that the remains so discovered were those of some travelling pedlar, who had been murdered in the house, and, for secrecy, buried on the spot. The absence of the arm, it seems, suggested the idea, that such might possibly have been the vocation of the deceased, and they accounted for the non-appearance of the head by supposing that it had been cut off by the murderers, on finding, that the grave they had excavated was too small to contain the body. With this impression, the landlord himself took up one of the ribs and, measuring it by his own, averred, that the deceased must have been of large dimensions. The servant maid had laid irreverent hands on the neckbone, little suspecting, that those same miserable relics had once been adorned with a jewelled collar, with the "George thereto appended; and one "rude knave" actually seized the "reeky shanks" of the honoured left leg, once encompassed with the glittering insignia of the most noble order of the garter. The spinal column appeared completely imbedded in the clay; and, on handling or taking up some of the detached vertebræ, they crumbled into dust in their hands. As may be supposed, the whole remains were in a like friable condition; and acting on the uncomplimentary impression, that, what was once the most high and puissant Prince Henry of Buckingham, was on other than a murdered pedlar, they actually, with their "dirty shovels," knocked about his, "noble dust," and, in a few minutes, compounded it with the clay "whereto" twas kin!" Those who would view the spot where lie the undoubted remains of the once "high-reaching" Buckingham, the tyrant Richard's tool and victim, must e'en visit the Saracen's Head, Salisbury. In the bar of that inn they may moralize over his unhonoured clay; and there, like Anacreon, mingling wisdom with their wine, and imbibing philosophy with their potations, with peculiar and significant emphasis, ejaculate—"So much for Buckingham!"—*Salopian Journal.*

Singular Bathing Scene in Paraguay.—Don Luis asked me to accompany them; and, though it was certainly, new to me, and seemed not a little odd, that I should be invited, with others of my own sex, to accompany the ladies to their bath, I never doubted we were to part company at the water's edge. I, of course, consented to become one of so novel and interesting a party, and forth we sallied. The ladies were attended by a great many female slaves, bearing their mistresses, wearing apparel. As we moved on *en masse*, in my way the joke and loud the laugh which cheered us on our way At length, the shining river arose upon our view, its waters rippling and dimpling under the dancing beams of the moon. But guess, if you can, my astonishment, when, on reaching the banks, I saw the Santa Fecina Naiads, who had taken to the stream before our arrival, bandying their jokes in high glee with the gentlemen who were bathing a little way above them. It is true, they were all dressed, the ladies in white robes, and the gentlemen in white drawers; but there was, in the exhibition, something that ran rather counter to my preconceived notions of propriety and decorum. As I stood by, I saw the whole inhabitants of Santa Fè (for, I suppose, scarcely one was left in the houses) carry on their aquatic gambols as familiarly as if they had been whirling through the mazes of a quadrille. Merry-making, revelry, and laughter were the order of the evening; and yet, from all I heard and saw, during much subsequent intercourse with this people, I verily believe that their bathing diversions were quite as innocent as a rigid Mussulman would think our European ballroom scenes to be. An over-rigid judgment, passed by a foreigner, on the inhabitants of Santa Fe, because of their mode of bathing, would be as unjustiable and as erroneous as that of the Mahometan censor on the women of England, France, and America, because, like those in his country, they are not cooped up in the harem. At length, our party emerged from the water. The ladies were dressed with great dexterity by their maids; the bathingclothes were collected; the hair, the long, beautiful tresses of black hair, which had been kept up with a comb before the bath was taken, now floated in luxurious abundance over the shoulders and much under the waists of the Santa Fecinas, as, in slow procession, they returned to their respective homes. They were careful not to walk too fast, that they might not lose the benefit of their refreshing dip; and when, on arrival at home, they assembled, in tertulia, at their porches, or in their patios, the hair, like a veil, continued to shroud almost every part of them but their face. They alleged, that they could not otherwise have their tresses and ringlets dried before the hour of rest.—*Robertson's Letters from Paraguay.*

Neapolitan Decree against Duelling.—The King of Naples, as we stated the other day, has issued a decree against duelling. The following is the text of its provisions:—Every challenge, whether written or verbal, shall be punished with imprisonment to the third degree, with incapacity to fill any public function, and with forfeiture of all pensions from two to five years after the expiration of the imprisonment. The same penalties shall be inflicted upon every one who accepts a challenge. Every one who insults, strikes or beats another who refuses to accept a challenge, shall be punished according to the existing laws, but, in this case, the punishment shall be increased one degree. The pains of banishment or imprisonment in irons shall be attended with loss of pensions. If death ensues, the culprit shall be punished with death. If two parties meet, and yet no duel takes place, they shall, nevertheless, be punished with banishment and loss of pensions. If a duel takes place without either of the combatants being wounded, they shall both receive the punishment of confinement in irons, with loss of pensions. If wounds are given, the wounded, if he has not given a wound, shall be punished with confinement in irons and loss of pension, and the party wounding shall be punished according to the maximum of the existing laws. Death given in a duel shall be punished as murder. The bodies of those who shall be killed in a duel, and of those who may be executed in consequence of having given death in a duel, shall be buried in unconsecrated ground, without any religious ceremony, and no monument shall be erected on the spot The seconds, bearers of challenges, and all persons who take part in duels, shall be punished according to articles 1, 3, 4, and 5 of this decree. Among military men, as duelling is an act of insubordination, it is punishable by the articles of war; but it shall, nevertheless, be subject to the provisions of this decree, and, in this case, the maximum of the penalty applicable shall be raised in one degree, unless it shall thereby involve the pain of death. Banishment and imprisonment shall involve loss of honours and court dignities. All infractions of the laws against duelling shall be referred to the Grand Criminal Court.—*Galignani.*

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